

ESTABLISHED A.D.1887

"THE PAPER WORTH

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 5, 1930

Great Britain and the Economic War-Vignettes of Manhattan -Cruel Pension Anomalies-P. O'D. on the Cameritis Plague



Nestor of Statesmanship

N THE death of the Earl of Balfour a towering figure disappears from the stage of world affairs. He had occapied a seat in one House or the other of the British Parliament for fifty-six years. Nearly forty years ago he became leader of the House of Commons and eleven years later he succeeded his uncle, Lord Salisbury, as Prime Minister. Among the offices that he filled, in the course of his long and distinguished career were no fewer than seven different cabinet positions.

But Lord Balfour was a great deal more than the Nestor of British statesmanship. He brought to the service of his country and to the discussion of its matters of State a mind which, in its combination of subtlety, elasticity, originality and versatility, that has probably had no parallel since Parliamentary government began. The extraordinary range and variety of his gifts and interests, indeed, often tended to obscure his innate strength of character and tenacity of purpose. He had been many years in public life before he lived down the suspicion of being something of a flaneur and a dilettante- so hardly will the world be convinced that a multiplicity of accomplishments does not, in itself, argue a certain superficiality. It was, in fact, his expertise in so many different fields of intellectual activity that gave piquancy to the saying that "among men of the world he was a philosopher, among philosophers a politician, among politicians, a theologian, and among theologians a man of the world.

His Premiership will not be remembered so much for its constructive achievements, though some of these (especially in the domain of foreign affairs) were considerable, as for the fact that it was during his occupancy of that office that Mr. Chamberlain raised the issue of Tariff Reform which split the Conservative party and resulted in its sustaining a monumental defeat in 1906. Thereafter, as leader of the Opposition, he could keep his party together, despite the personal esteem in which he was held, and in 1911 he resigned his thankless post. Too brilliant a leader for a not very quick-witted party that had turned turbulent in Parliament, he found the times "out of joint", and preferred to resign, as he rather ironically explained, before he could be charged with petrifaction in old courses and inability to deal with new prob-

His chief claim to Parliamentary fame rests on other grounds than his Premiership or leadership to his party. As debater he was unexcelled. In dialectical dexterity and adroitness and resource, in the capacity for the construction of dilemmas, in the faculty of cool mental detachment, so invaluable to the Parliamentary gladiator, these last two generations have not seen his equal. Lacking the massive and sonorous eloquence of Asquith, on the perfervid rhetoric of Lloyd George, he was incomparably a better swordsman in debate than either.

Balfour and the Empire

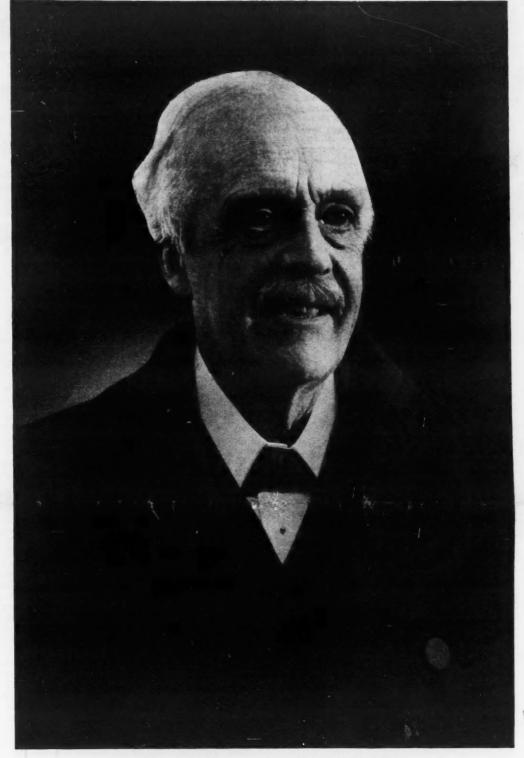
DURING the war Lord Balfour was a member of both the Asquith and the Lloyd George coalition cabinets, and in 1917, as Foreign Secretary, headed the British mission to the United States, to arrange for that country's regular co-operation, subsequently coming to Canada where he addressed the Senate and House of Commons. The war over, he went to the Paris Conference and signed the Versailles. He was among those of the Conservaleaders who, in 1922, desired the continuance of the Coalition under Lloyd George, and consequently did not either Government. But, after his visit to Palestine in 1925, he became a member of Mr. Baldwin's second administration.

Committee of the Imperial Conference in that year which draw up a report, now known to fame as our own "Magna Charta", which purported to define the position and relations of Great Britain and the overseas Dominions. Of this report, ex-Premier Hughes, of Australia, has said: raison d'etre was to crown Mr. Mackenzie King with a laurel wreath, to save General Hertzog's face, and to help Mr. Cosgrave". Mr. Hughes, it may be added, obviously thinks the "Magna Charta" a verbose and pretentious document, which "changes nothing of the substance and is likely to do a great deal more harm than good." The drafting of such a document may, perhaps, have appealed to Lord Balfour's rather ironic sense of humor. But it was Probably a case of "Hobson's choice!"

Lord Balfour touched life at many points and won reputation in many different fields. His charm and courtesy of manner, his personal magnetism, his distinction of appearance and thought and utterance, his notable esprit, all combined to render him a personality of almost unique fascination. He was a musical critic of high order, an enlightened devotee of the fine arts and Asquith (no mean judge) considered him the finest of all contemporary writers. His life was an extraordinarily rich and full But, above all, it was a life of increasing growth. To the end of his days he was a learner, and that subtle ad enquiring mind, never deemed that one man's knowedge is ever likely to comprehend all truth.

Powers Still Parleying

I IS no reproach to the delegates at the Five-Power Naval Parley in London that they are taking a long about it. The more deliberation in matters like to the better the outlook for substantial results. The nt considering all the issues involved, but it has been



THE LATE EARL OF BALFOUR

Last of the pre-war Prime Ministers of Great Britain who passed away on March 19th. M.P., he was one of the most brilliant members of the House of Commons from 1874 to 1922, when he was elevated to the peerage. There was hardly a phase of British and Imperial development to which he had not contributed and he was the possessor of the most versatile and highly trained mind in British public life. The Bal-four family had played an active part in Scottish affairs for centuries before his birth in 1848, and on his mother's side he was a Cecil and descendant of a line of English statesmen going back to the Tudor period.

In 1926 he was chairman of the Inter-Empire Relations the subject of criticism ever since. In probably none of that all parties and political leaders in Great Britain are the countries represented at London are the public at just as keen as Mr. MacDonald and the Labor party for large taking so profound and serious an interest in the outcome as the United States. In the British news- ture without loss of security. But there is not the papers and weeklies, to whom international conferences of one kind or another are frequent occurrences which do not disturb confidence in the moral government of the universe, a light and breezy tone prevails but the reverse is to be found in the leading newspapers of the United States. For the first time a million or so of serious minded men and women are grappling as selfconscious idealists with such problems as "tonnage," "limitations." "commitments" and "disarmament" That the terms signify a great deal more than appears on the surface is just dawning upon everybody

Quite recently the New York "World" realizing how novel all the problems were to the American public attempted a detailed explanation of the many complexities involved in the parley, in words of one syllable, so to speak. But two of the most eminent and idealistic of New York clergymen immediately wrote a letter deploring "Defeatism" in the author of the "World" article who had merely tried to explain the difficulties that the delegates in London were grappling with.

In view of the state of mind which exists in the United States it is almost imperative that Hon. H. L. Stinson, U.S. Secretary of State and his associates should remain in London until they are able to bring back something tangible. This may not take the form of scrapping existing ships but it certainly will mean an amendment of the construction programmes which under the Washington agreement of a few years ago would A great many Americans to whom the questions inaccomplished fact when Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald Washington last autumn. Some perhaps do not realize would have been similarly futile

any measures that will ease the burden of naval expendislightest doubt that the relations between Great Britain and the United States stand on a higher ethical basis than at any time in history

That France and Italy should desire to have something to say on the subject of ratios, something calculated to dislocate arrangements already consummated between Great Britain and the United States, arouses deep resentments. Italy as a major power is a conception so recent that it is difficult for many to realize that Italy. now that she is being efficiently governed, really has vast interests in the Mediterranean which cannot be ignored by other powers. The demand of Italy for naval parity with France, and the idea commonly conceded in the United States that the British Navy should equal the sum total of the navies of both are new problems which have tended to alter the optimism of last autumn. Nevertheless the strong spirit of co-operation with Great Britain which is to-day at the root of most United States thinking on the parley constitutes a powerful force for progress in disarmament.

One problem has retreated to a remarkably insignificant place in the discussions. When Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Hoover announced that they had agreed that the use of submarines in war should be abolished, France and Italy immediately filed objections as was anticipated. Little has been heard of these since and the reason is supposed to be the discovery that the science of submarine detection and destruction has been have added immensely to naval expenditures by 1942. brought to a point that practically nullifies the use of submersible ships as a naval arm. There is a moral in ships and cruisers will have finally become obsolete. volved are novel came to regard disarmament as an this: for it is quite possible that many of the expenditures that would have been provided between now and aty of Versailles was an amazingly quick achieve- and President Hoover held so happy a foregathering at 1942, had the five-power parley not been convened,

Why Liquor Clearances Alone?

THOUGH we are not prepared to endorse all that Mr. R. Perry Sparks said in his open letter to the Prime Minister with reference to the recent liquor clearance legislation, there is no doubt that he is right in his general contention that the subject should have been dealt with in a broad way to tighten up regulations with regard to all branches of smuggling between Canada and the United States. To speak of the reorganization of the Canadian Customs Department as a farce is to indulge in the language of hyperbole. In the part of Canada with which SATURDAY NIGHT is most familiar Customs administration appears to be excellent. Nevertheless, if Canada is to place an embargo on the export of liquor to the United States at considerable financial sacrifice to herself and at the risk of making law enforcement in Ontario more difficult than it has been for three years, it should, as Mr. Sparks says, be accompanied by reciprocal arrangements with the United States to suppress smuggling in general.

In the years 1924-26 Mr. Sparks did a great public service by drawing attention to the gross injustice done to Canadian producers and manufacturers by the wholesale smuggling of stolen and prison made goods from the United States. In 1926 a political crisis was produced thereby and it was the opinion of Mr. Meighen, Mr. H. H. Stevens, Mr. R. B. Bennett and other Conservative leaders that liquor smuggling to the United States, was bound up with the problem and that the whole subject should be dealt with as one arrangement. However the very Western elements which are supposed to have been most influential in pressing Hon. W. L. M. King on to his present course were openly favorable to smuggling,-anything that might injure the Eastern manufacturer was acceptable in their eyes. Considering the indifference of many politicians Hon. Mr. Euler did very well indeed in his attempts to better the situation, and he has certainly enjoyed no assistance from the United States.

The buncombe which has so far attended Canada's sudden rush up the sawdust rail, arouses no echo of friendly emotion in the United States. Wherever one may go among the intelligent classes of Americans one encounters the same regret that Canada should have chosen the present moment to pay tribute to such an organised and discredited hypocrisy as prohibition.

Nova Scotia's Liquor Act

A N INTERESTING factor of the new Nova Scotia Liquor Control Act, framed under an open mandate from the electors, is that the Prime Minister, Mr. Rhodes, has decided to follow in the main the lines of the Ontario Act and to introduce the permit system. In Quebec and New Brunswick, purchase without permit is free to all reputable citizens and transients though with restriction as to quantities. Little Prince Edward Island, though nominally under prohibition has no regulations that seriously interfere with the Islander's favorite tipple, Jamaica rum. Thus Nova Scotia will be the only district east of Prescott, Ont., where the permit system prevails. Mr. Rhodes' decision was taken after close examination into the workings of the Ontario Act. While public order is apparently just as good in Quebec and New Brunswick as it is in Ontario, there is no doubt that the permit system affords a better opportunity to control the individual who cannot control himself.

It will be interesting to note how another provision, whereby liquor stores shall not be established in municipalities where Government control was opposed by substantial majorities, will work out. These municipalities were largely located in the south-western part of the province originally settled by puritan New Englanders prior to the American revolution. But they are also in some degree the main tourist gateways from the South, and it remains to be seen whether these towns will be content with the arrangement that deprives them of liquor stores. The proviso as to banquet permits is good sense because it is a recognition of facts Even under prohibition a Nova Scotia banquet without liquor was unthinkable.

The Passing Show

The suggestion that the new planet be called Percival is meeting with little favor. It is generally felt that the planet should be given a fair start in life.

The inference contained in the Federal Government's attitude on rum clearances that Canada is afraid of the United States should be discounted. The only thing that Canadians fear about Americans is their thirst.

The first legitimate sign of spring is a niblick.

* If the Ontario Divorce Courts Bill is defeated again in the House it is not unlikely that the Senate will sue the Commons for at least non-support.

"How's that radio set you made?" "It's a howling success."

The severest critic of woman's slavery to fashion's dictates, it might be pointed out, has religiously conformed to the same style of uncomfortable uniform for over a

The success of the naval conference may yet result out of the fact that if it is continued long enough, battle-

The lateness of spring may complicate the already complicated economic situation by throwing poets into the ranks of the unemployed.

SATURDAY NIGHT - "The Paper Wall to

When They Called Balfour "Clara"

By RT. HON. G. W. E. RUSSELL

WHEN Lord Rosebery brought his brief administra- cocksureness. The General Election of 1885 marked a ister for the last time. His physical energy was no represented since 1874 was merged, and he courageously longer what it once had been, and the heaviest of all betook himself to Manchester, where for twenty years bereavements, which befell him in 1899, made the he faced the changes and chances of popular election. burden of office increasingly irksome. He retired in 1902, and was succeeded by his nephew, Mr. A. J. Bal-The Administration formed in 1895 had borne some resemblance to a family party, and had thereby of 1886, was now following its leader into new and invited ridicule—even, in some quarters, created disaffection. But when Lord Salisbury was nearing the sedition and outrage. The Liberals, in their new-found close of his career, the interests of family and party zeal for Home Rule, thought it necessary to condone were bound to coincide, and everybody felt that Mr. power from uncle to nephew was so quietly effected that government impossible. the new Prime Minister had kissed hands before the

sufficient fortune, with the Tory leader for his uncle, and a pocket-borough bidden by that uncle to return him, had obvious qualifications for political success. He entered Parliament in his twenty-sixth year, at the bate, and even more obviously unfit for the rough-and-General Election of 1874, and his many friends predict-tumble of Irish administration. ed great performances. But for a time the fulfilment

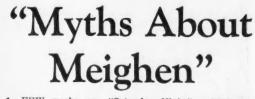
tion to an end, Lord Salisbury became Prime Min- stage in his career. The pocket-borough which he had

THE great opportunity of his life came in 1887. The Liberal party, beaten on Home Rule at the Election strange courses. Ireland was seething with lawlessness, or extenuate all Irish crime; and the Irish party in the Balfour must succeed him. Indeed, the transfer of House of Commons was trying to make Parliamentary

At this juncture Mr. Balfour became Chief Secretary; general public quite realized that the old one had dis- and his appointment was the signal for a volume of criticism, which the events of the next four years proved Mr. Balfour had long been a conspicuous and im- to be ludicrously inapposite. He was likened to a young pressive figure in public life. With a large estate and lady—"Miss Balfour," "Clara," "Lucy"; he was called "a palsied masher" and "a perfumed popinjay"; he was accused of being a recluse, a philosopher, and a pedant; he was pronounced incapable of holding his own in de-

The Irish party, accustomed to triumph over Chief

But, unfortunately, a Prime Minister, though he may "avoid" reckless men, cannot always escape them, and may sometimes be forced to count them among his colleagues. Lord Rosebery's Administration was sterilized partly by his own unfamiliarity with Liberal sentiment, and partly by the frowardness of his colleagues, Mr. Balfour knew all about Conservative sentiment, so far as it is concerned with order, property, and religion, but he did not realize the uneconomic heresy which always lurks in the secret heart of Toryism; and it was his misfortune to have as his most important colleague a "bold, reckless man" who realized that heresy, and was resolved to work it for his own ends. From the day when Mr. Chamberlain launched his scheme, or dream, of Tariff Reform, Mr. Balfour's authority steadily declined. Endless ingenuity in dialectic, nimble exchanges of posture, candid disquisition for the benefit of the well-informed, impressive phrase-making for the bewilderment of the ignorant-these and a dozen other arts were tried in vain. People began to laugh at the Tory leader, and likened him to Issachar crouching down between two burdens, or to that moralist who said that he always sought "the narrow path which lies between right and wrong" His colleagues fell away from him, and he was unduly ruffled by their secession. "It is time," exclaimed the Liberal leader, "to have done with this fooling"; and though he was blamed by the Balfourites for his abruptness of speech, the country adopted his opinion. Gradually it seemed to dawn on Mr. Balfour that his position was no longer tenable. He slipped out of office as quietly as he had slipped into it; and the Liberal party entered on its ten years' reign.



A FEW weeks ago "Saturday Night" published an article with the above title from the pen of a widely known Canadian publicist, Col. Hugh Clark, ex-M.P. Col. Clark's article revived interest in the Winnipeg general strike of 1919 and evoked the following letter from Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., of Winnipeg. After unforeseen delays Mr. Woodsworth's letter is now published, together with Col. Clark's commentary thereon:

MB. WOODWORTH'S LETTER

Editor, "Saturday Night".

Sir,-My attention has been called to an article appearing in "Saturday Night", February 1st, 1930, written by Mr. Hugh Clark, entitled "Myths About Meighen". I can hardly think that you would publish an article

with the deliberate intention of misrepresenting anyone even me!

I have not stated to anyone that Mr. Meighen, or his Government, prosecuted me. The writer of the article may have had some ground for his statement in an interview published in the "Toronto Star" of December 2nd, 1929, which-I confess-I did not read carefully. I had been asked concerning the Winnipeg strike and stated that in my judgment, the arrests and prosecutions had been an invasion of provincial rights. I knew perfectly well that at least technically Mr. F. J. Dixon's case and my own differed from those of the others. Perhaps I did not make this clear, or, in a very sketchily written interview, the writer may have neglected this

But Mr. Clark proceeds,-"there probably was a Scriptural quotation in the speech which was stated to be seditious, but the quotation was not a count in the indictment". The indictment reads in part-I quote Count Four in full-and it should be remembered that in law each Count stands by itself:

"The Jurors aforesaid do further present:

That J. S. Woodsworth, in or about the month of June, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Nineteen, at the City of Winnipeg, in the Province of Manitoba, unlawfully and seditiously published seditious libels in the words and figures

'Woe unto them that decree unrighteous decrees, sness which they have prescribed, to turn aside the needy from judgment, and to take away the right from the poor of my people, that widows may be their prey and that they may rob the fatherless.' ISAIAH (10: 1-2).

'And they shall build houses and inhabit them, and they shall plant vineyards, and eat the fruit of them. They shall not build and another inhabit; they shall not plant and another eat, for as the days of a tree are the days of my people, and mine elect shall long enjoy the work of their hands.' ISAIAH (65: 21-22).

Without taking the trouble to read the indictment Mr. Clark comments "it is too bad to spoil so rich a story as that of a clergyman being prosecuted in a Christian country because he quoted Scripture. Mr. Woodsworth has told it so often he probably believes it now, and no doubt he will still endeavour to keep up the myth". Who is trying to create a myth!

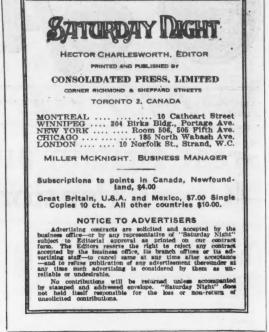
Further, Mr. Clark states concerning me "he holds his seat by virtue of an alliance with the Liberals under which Labor will not oppose the Liberal candidate in one Winnipeg Riding, providing Liberals do not run a candidate in Mr. Woodsworth's constituency". There is no such arrangement, nor so far as I am aware was any such proposal ever made. If the Liberals did not run a candidate against me in the last election that was their own affair. Only the year before their candidate had polled only 1,689 votes as opposed to 4,794 cast for me.

I am as independent of the Liberal Party as I am of the Conservative.

I trust the "Saturday Night" will, in fairness, correct these statements made by Mr. Clark. Yours, etc., J. S. WOODSWORTH.

COL. CLARK'S REPLY

Editor, "Saturday Night". Dear Sir: -- Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., takes exception to an article antitled "Mythe About Meighen" which appeared under my name in your issue of February 1st. After stating that he "can hardly think you



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would publish an article with the deliberate intention of misrepresenting anyone", he proceeds to admit that I may have had some ground for my statements in an interview given by him and published by the "Toronto Star" of Dec. 2, 1929, under the name of R. E. Knowles. He admits having read that article in the "Star", though not carefully. If he read it, no matter how carelessly, this could hardly have escaped his attention:

"I myself said, the evening of the 1921 federal election, 'I owe my election to the Meighen government. If they hadn't put me in jail, I wouldn't have got

Does he mean to say now that Mr. Knowles fabricated that statement, and fabricated, too, Mr. Woodsworth's recollection of having made it as far back as 1921? He admits now having stated to Mr. Knowles that in his judgment "there had been an invasion of provincial rights" which has no other meaning than that he was prosecuted by the Dominion government.

If that part of his interview escaped his notice, what about this:

"Q .- 'Who on earth was back of this?' I pursued.' "A.—It was not Manitoba's Attorney-General. There was an invasion in this case. It was the Dominion government - the Dominion government paid the

If he did not make these statements his quarrel is not with "Saturday Night" or with me. His quarrel is with the "Toronto Star". He was not prosecuted by Mr. Meighen or by the Dominion government of which Mr. Meighen was a member. He was prosecuted by the Manitoba government, which was then of Liberal persuasion. and the Manitoba government paid the bills.

I accept his statement that one of several counts in the indictment against him was that he quoted Scripture. That would appear to be the fact, but I can hardly believe he would be prosecuted by the Liberal government of Manitoba for quoting Scripture unless the Attorney-General believed that the Scriptural quotations had a seditious application.

Mr. Woodsworth denies that he has any alliance with the Liberals. He will hardly deny, however, that he had the advantage in his riding of the absence of a Liberal candidate and that in another Winnipeg riding the Liberal candidate had the advantage of the absence of a Labor candidate.

May I point out to Mr. Woodsworth in conclusion that his interview appeared on December 2nd last, nearly three months ago, and that he admits having read it. If he read it before it appeared in print, he allowed the above extracts to be published in good faith by Mr. Knowles. If he read it after it appeared in the "Star" he allowed it to go without correction, and when his attention is called to it he makes an explanation that is almost wholly devoid of fairness and candor.

Yours, etc.,

HUGH CLARK.

The best cure for insomnia, says a doctor, is to sleep with all the bedroom windows open. This is one of the few sleeping drafts that can be obtained without a doctor's prescription .- Humorist

Toronto, 1930.

The Kellogg treaty is such a perfect guaranty against war that the Powers are about to decide they can get along with just a few more war-ships than they had when they signed it .- San Francisco Union.



elevated to Senate to fill the vacancy the death of Sir Edward Kemp. Mr. was formerly one of the most able and canadian Laber excutives, and was if Laber in the King government from

Their Excellencies, the Governor General and Lady Willingdon, Sir Henry Thornton, and Hon. James H. King, Minister of Health and Soldiers' Civil Re-Establishment in the Dominion Government, inspecting the Canadian National Railways' First Aid Instruction car at Ottawa. This car, the first of three which have been designed for different territories, is the first of its kind to o into service on a railway in Canada. It will bring the benefits of First Aid instruction to employees in the outlying districts. Each car will be in charge of a competent instructor and the employees will be examined for St. John Ambulance Association awards. Equipped as an emergency dressing station as well as a lecture and demonstration car, it will be electrically lighted by cable when standing at a station, and storage batteries and old lamps have been added as auxiliaries. Those in the photograph are, left to right: Sir Henry Thornton, Lady and oil lamps have been added as auxiliaries. Those in the photograph are, left to right: Sir Henry Thornton, Lady and Hon. Dr. King.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

of those predictions hung fire. Disraeli was reported to Secretaries, rejoicingly welcomed a new victim in Mr. have said, after scrutinizing his young follower's atti- Balfour. They found, for the first time, a master. tude: "I never expect much from a man who sits on his Never was such a tragic disillusionment. He armed shoulders."

Beyond some rather perplexed dealings with the unwent abroad that Lord Salisbury's promising nephew was stand alone. busy with matters which lay quite remote from politics, and was even following the path of perilous speculation. It is a first-rate instance of our national inclination to talk about books without reading them that, when Mr. Balfour published A Defence of Philosophic Doubt, fear . everyone rushed to the conclusion that he was championing agnosticism. His friends went about looking very solemn, and those who disliked him piously hoped that all this "philosophic doubt" might not end in atheism. It was not till he had consolidated his position as a political leader that politicians read the book, and then discovered, to their delight, that, in spite of its alarming name, it was an essay in orthodox apologetic.

THE General Election of 1880 seemed to alter the drift of Mr. Balfour's thought and life. It was said that he still was very philosophical behind the scenes. but as we saw him in the House of Commons he was only an eager and a sedulous partisan. Gladstone's overwhelming victory at the polls put the Tories on their mettle, and they were eager to avenge the debirth of this eventful time, and its history has been written by the sons of two of its members. performances of Lord Randolph Churchill, Sir John Gorst, and Sir Henry Drummond Wolff I have no concern; but the fourth member of the party was Mr. Balfour who now for the first time, began to take a prominent part in public business. I must be forgiven if I say that, though he was an admirable writer, it was evident that Nature had not intended him for a public speaker. Even at this distance of time I can recall his hairs were split." broken sentences, his desperate tugs at the lapel of his coat, his long pauses in search of a word, and his selection of the wrong word after all.

Budget which, in June, 1885, drove Gladstone from power and enthroned Lord Salisbury. In the new Ad- the dignitaries satirized by Sydney Smith: "They live ministration Mr. Balfour was, of course, included, but in high places with high people, or with little people his sphere of work was the shady seclusion of the Local who depend upon them. They walk delicately, like Government Board, and, for anything that the public Agag. They hear only one sort of conversation, and knew of his doings, he might have been composing a avoid bold, reckless men, as a lady veils herself from second treatise on philosophic doubt or unphilosophic rough breeses."

himself with a new Crimes Act, which had the special merit of not expiring at a fixed period, but of enduring popular subject of Burial Law, the Member for Hertford till it should be repealed, and he soon taught seditiontook no active part in political business. At Cambridge mongers, Irish and English, that he did not bear this he had distinguished himself in Moral Science. This sword in vain. Though murderous threats were rife. was an unfortunate distinction. Classical scholarship he showed an absolute disregard for personal danger, had been traditionally associated with great office, and and ruled Ireland with a strong and dexterous hand. a high wrangler was always credited with hardheaded- His administration was marred by want of human symness; but "Moral Science" was a different business, not pathy, and by some failure to discriminate between crime widely understood, and connected in the popular mind and disorder. The fate of John Mandeville is a black with metaphysics and general vagueness. The rumour blot on the record of Irish government; and it did not

Lord Morley, who had better reasons than most people to dread Mr. Balfour's prowess, thus described it "He made no experiment, in judicious mixture, hard

blows and soft speech, but held steadily to force and . In the dialectic of senate and platform he displayed a strength of wrist, a rapidity, an instant readiness for combat, that took his foes by surprise, and roused in his friends a delight hardly surpassed in the politics of our day."

It is not my business to attack or defend. I only record the fact that Mr. Balfour's work in Ireland established his position as the most important member of the Conservative party. In 1891 he resigned the Chief Secretaryship, and became Leader of the House: was an eminently successful Leader of the Opposition between 1892 and 1895; and, as I said before, was the obvious and unquestioned heir to the Premiership which Lord Salisbury laid down in 1902.

AS Prime Minister Mr. Balfour had no opportunity for exercising his peculiar gift of practical administrathronement of their Dagon. "The Fourth Party" was a tion, and only too much opportunity for dialectical ingenuity. His faults as a debater had always been that he loved to "score," even though the score might be obtained by a sacrifice of candour, and that he seemed often to argue merely for arguing's sake. It was said of the great Lord Holland that he always put his opponent's case better than the opponent put it for himself. No one ever said this of Mr. Balfour; and his tendency to sophistication led Mr Humphrey Paul to predict that his name "would always be had in honour wherever His manner and address (except when he was debating) were always courteous and conciliatory; those who were brought into close contact with him liked him, and those who worked under But to the Fourth Party, more than to any other him loved him. Socially, he was by no means as exsection of the House, was due that defeat over the pansive as the leader of a party should be. He was surrounded by an adoring clique, and reminded one of



NIPPON'S FIRE-EATERS PERFORM Japan.-Japanese Firemen, one -Wide World Photos

Cruel Nonsense in Pension Procedure

By Col. A. J. Hunter

has never been tried.

Just here is the origin of a good deal of the present

ex-service men. A very large number of these unfortun-

ates were made the victims of Pension Procedure some

their impaired physique for all these years through the vicissitudes of precarious employment until at length

Nature has made them quit and they are definitely in

ing at and generally left the august presence with the feeling that he was being told off for an attempt at

malingering. When later he got a snippy note from

somebody signing himself Secretary of the Board of

cold, he experienced a feeling of nausea that has re-

Medical Officer, greatly exaggerated in the case of those

(and they were in the majority) who never heard a

there to sympathise with the little aches and pains of

the soldier but to get the rascal on parade. Hence the

polite formula: "A number nine and duty and don't

come here again or I'll have you up for malingering."

After some regrettable mistakes on Salisbury Plain a

grudging exception was made in favor of the miscreant

whose temperature was 102. But the bedside manner

of the M.O. was considerably less urbane than that of

human and some of them displayed extraordinary is

trepidity. But the sudden Medical Captains and Majors

The M.O. was not so much a doctor as a formidable

the wolf in Little Red Riding Hood.

and forbidding engine of discipline.

It must be realised that the Battalion M.O. is not

Many of us have recollections of some of these

They all had the manner of the Battalion

mained with him like the effects of poison gas.

Picture to yourself the sort of trial they had for

the ranks of the burnt-out and unemployable.

summoned before a Board consisting of doctors.

THE basic trouble with Soldier Pension Procedure is from a legal tribunal, the record is that of a case that one that would have struck any legal practitioner.

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But lawyers, like other citizens, do not like to be mistrusted and insulted. So when they read section 19 unrest and indignation over the neglect of the burnt-out of the Pension Act (now Chapter 157 of the Revised Statutes of Canada) reinforced by the distinctly and emphatically insulting provisions of section 43, it is not eight or ten years ago. Disgusted at their treatment remarkable that the whole body of lawyers had left the and riled to the very depths of their pride of manhood, vexatious mess of Veterans' pensions to the Government they retired into themselves and have been dragging

Whether you like it or not, in any Parliament or Legislative body, the Legal Profession is an important consultant in all matters that pertain to change in laws and especially procedure. Had the lawyers ever studied the Pension Act and closely followed the methods of its their pension rights. The applicant for pension was operation the present absurdities and anomalies in procedure could never have continued to this day, to the did not as a rule know what it was all about. He had distress of the veteran and the exasperation of the aver- no one to advise him, to state his case, to cross-examive age citizen who hopes, has hoped and will always hope the doctors. He was snuffed out when he started to tell that his country will deal fairly with the soldier who his troubles, had no notion of what anybody was drivthrew up everything and went ram-stam to the line of

Accordingly the complaints that have trickled through to the Department and to the House of Commons are not the normal complaints of lawyers accustomed to a Pension Commissioners turning down his application normal system of tribunals and shocked and revolted by a wide departure from sane British procedure.

The basic trouble, hitherto not brought to the notice of the public, is that normal legal procedure is inverted. in fact the procedure for Pensions is Alice in Wonderland standing on her head.

in a normal procedure for the trial of actions the Court of First Instance hears and sees the case as directly as possible. For instance take the case where a claim is founded on the damage done to a person suffering from being injured in an automobile mix-upwhich bears a considerable resemblance to pension cases where the elements are gun shot wounds and shock. The Court (with or without a jury) hears the victim, looks at his injured members as displayed by his counsel, hears his symptoms, allows a searching cross-examination of the medical experts and generally gives the poor

To facilitate this chance the Court goes on circuit hat the litigants by being heard in their nearest

County town are not crippled by expense. the Judge (and Jury) do not think the run-over at the base were tremendous fellows and displayed Star. Appellate jurisdiction thinks it over.

in this Province quite sufficient Appellate judges think it over: Hon Mr. Ferguson says too many. But they think it over at Osgoode Hall.

The original Court of First Instance that allowed the run over chap to spread all his grievances, travelled on circuit.

The Appellate revisers of the verdict sit at Osgoode Han and analyse the results and the evidence transmit ed by the Court that actually heard the case. They have in front of them the record and complete narrative of a fought-out case where the witnesses have been closely questioned and sometimes mauled in crossexamination and where the judge that actually heard the evidence gives his impression of its credibility and

Here is where in Pension cases Alice in Wonderland stands on her head. The Court of First Instance sits and is made to sit at Ottawa and the Appellate Court goes rambling on circuit.

This Appellate body known as "The Federal Appeal Board" has seven members (as opposed to the scanty three of the Board of Pension Commissioners). Accordingly they are sufficiently numerous to go on circuit. They do. For what purpose? The irony of the situation is that if they unearth any new evidence this at once throws the case back into the maw of the Board of Pension Commissioners who under the present system are debarred from going out and getting the evidence themselves.

There is of course no objection to the Appeal Board also going on circuit if the original tribunal goes. It helps to augment that feeling of human touch that has been so strangely lacking in our card-index towards

The Court of First Instance, the Board of Pension ommissioners, sits at Ottawa. It does not hear or see the victim but judges (after the manner of an Appellate Court) from the record. But there is this difference

marked symptoms of the outbreak of that which afflicts some people when first they fill an Officer's uniformthe rash known as Buttonitis.

The unfortunate applicant for pension who had been told every day to forget the army stuff and remember he was a civilian could not see why he was introduced into an atmosphere that reminded him of the Colonel's office the day he came back after overstaying his leave. He went away from the Board saying to himself "They

It is a great pity. The majority of the Pension Board have been practising physicians of considerable experience. Were they to go on circuit and hear a proper trial of the cases where the applicant was assisted by the Soldier's Advisor or an adjustment officer from the Legion or Soldiers Aid they could get all the points directly and by themselves asking questions of the exports get some real first-hand evidence.

Last year the Pension Commissioners did start out and held sessions at some of the larger centres. But their number (three) is too small for circuit. Also they were plagued by some of those numerous and overlapping accounting geniuses that cluster on the Ottawa Civil Service like the aphis on a rose bush,-until for one official that is spending a dollar on constructive public service you seem to find three who are investigating where, when and why the dollar has gone. Their necessary travelling expenses were solemnly controverted.

The remedy needed to restore confidence in the Board of Pension Commissioners would be to appoint three more (two of them experienced doctors) and send them on circuit to the larger centres of population. Until this is done and a veteran can get a direct trial you can create no satisfactory feeling in the mind of the applicant that he has had fair play.

In the clothing trade you can make reasonable fits at long distance and some people can order their shoes direct from the factory without serious corn trouble But a sufferer in Vancouver would hardly order a new set of teeth from a dentist in Ottawa who had never seen the inside of his mouth. The adjustment of the war disabilities of a veteran is quite as delicate an operation as making a new set of teeth.

The present system of Mail Order Diagnosis never was and never will be satisfactory to the Veterans of

The Butcher, the Baker, et. al.

By ROGER B. PRIESTMAN

THE butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker. The transient trader in tea;

The lawyer, the doctor, the don and the proctor, Are all human beings you see. The chefs in the kitchen, all want to get rich in

The briefest of possible time, Just like all the others, at heart we are brothers, When chasing the nickel and dime.

The whole round world itches, to gather in riches; With confidence childishly bland, We rush to the broker, that eminent joker, Our hardly earned cash in our hand. His office we barge in; we buy stock on margin,

With reckless abandon we trade. The market is rising, it's really surprising, What fortunes on paper we made.

The market is falling, the broker is calling; Before we know what it's about, We sadly discover that we cannot cover; We realize that we are sold out. We thought we were clever, not once did we ever Suspect we were playing the clown. The kite may be soaring, the wind may be roaring, The wind falls, the kite will come down.

The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, Demand that the government act. A Royal Commission they ask in addition, But isn't it really a fact,

The butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker, And all of them seemed to believe That they could play poker, they lost, blamed the

broker; Complained he'd an ace up his sleeve.

Mrs. Coolidge lists the acquisition of California as one of the eight important events in U. S. history. The party doesn't really need Florida, anyway .- Suracuse Post-Stand-

It seems clear that parity does not derive from the The M.O.'s who got into the front line became very verb "to pare."-Virginian-Pilot.

Alack for the rarity of naval parity! - Cincinnati Times-



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SATURDAY NIGHT - "The Paper West

LOBBY AND GALLERY

By E. C. Buchanan

Under the Volstead Act

A SSUMPTION by Canada of responsibility for the enforcement of the prohibition laws of the United States-in the event of the Senate's concurring in Mr. King's bill-should, it is more or less seriously suggested, raise some nice questions of international amity at Ottawa. The ordinary citizen who is not of his own action a party to this new departure in international goodwill may stubbornly insist that it is sufficient for him to respect the laws of his own country, but what of the higher statesmen who have taken on the role of being their neighbors' keepers? Mr. King's bill prohibiting the export of liquor to the United States is, in effect, an international enlargement of the Volstead Act. Can there be that true neighborliness between the two countries which the Prime Minister so much desires if those who have adopted the Volstead Act in Canada do not themselves respect the spirit of it? True, there is so little respect for the law in the United States itself that, as Mr. King admits, the twenty-odd million dollars' worth of Canadian liquor that has been going to that country represents only between two and five per cent. of the total consumption, but that fact can hardly be accepted as an excuse for disregard of the Volstead Act on the part of those who are grafting it on to Canada. From time to time committees of Congress are called upon to investigate the participation of American politicians in booze parties at Washington and elsewhere, but at the White House the Volstead Act is obeyed to the letter. It is submitted that, since in a sense he is introducing the Volstead Act into the statutes of Canada and entering upon a partnership with Mr. Hoover for its enforcement, Mr. King is bound by considerations of international amity to see at the very least that it is held in honor at Laurier House in Ottawa and to impose obedience to it upon his colleagues of the government and the federal state establishment as a whole. Anything short of this would not only be unneighborly but might at any moment lead to an "international incident," might create a situation so perilous to this country that Mr. King could not longer assume responsibility for our external affairs. Once Mr. King's measure comes into effect, officials of the federal government will be busily engaged enforcing prohibition in respect of the United States, just as the officials of the Washington government are doing. Could Mr. Hoover regard it as anything but the sheerest hypocrisy if in these circumstances, while he and his administration are obeying the Volstead Act, wine should be flowing at state dinners and in the homes of members of the government in Ottawa?

Of course there are those who will dispute this, who will claim that Mr. King and his colleagues are assuming no obligation to give personal obedience to the Volstead Act. But let us examine the situation. As it stands, the laws of Canada do not recognize the Volstead Act, and yet Mr. King insists that we have a duty in neighborliness to respect it to the extent of suppressing a business that is legal in this country—the business of exporting liquor. He says that if we do not suppress this legal Canadian business we may be in danger at the United States frontier. When his bill is passed, the laws of Canada will recognize the Volstead Act. Can it be contended that our obligations to respect the Volstead Act will not be greater when our statutes recognize it than when they don't? A vast body of people in Canada cannot see now that this country is under any obligation to enforce a United States law by interfering with a legitimate Canadian business, but the government takes the view that it is. Who is to say where that obligation is to end and when the Volstead Act becomes, as it will under Mr. King's bill, virtually a part of the law of Canada? Who knows what next the United States won't expect of us? Mr. King says the situation at the frontier is delicate while yet the Volstead Act has no application to Canada. Surely it follows that when it does come to have application to Canada through the enactment of his measure the delicacy will increase and there will be more reason than ever why we should respect the "moral sentiments" of our friendly neighbor.

Obviously it is pretty difficult to determine where, once responsibility for enforcement of the United States prohibition laws is officially admitted by Canada, that responsibility is to end. At Prescott, at Niagara, at Windsor, and elsewhere American citizens may enter Canada, install themselves as guests in hotels, go to provincial liquor stores and procure liquor and in their hotel rooms proceed to fill themselves with it. If they cross back to their own country while yet the liquor is within their stomachs Canada will be in the position of eted liquor to the United States If he is to be consistent, if he is to give full effect to his legislation, should not Mr. King secure an agreement with the provinces whereby they will refuse to supply liquor to Americans? May not the next demand from Washington be that he do that, and that his failure to do it would render the situation at the frontier perilous-so perilous that he could not continue in charge of external affairs?

Mr. King Removes the Peril

T IS characteristic of the Prime Minister that, having presented a spectre of "peril" at the frontier in justification for his bill and having been criticised for his statements, he should now claim that those statements and their meaning have been misrepresented. His statein these words: "As Secretary of State for External Affairs it is my duty to advise my colleagues, and to advise parliament, with respect to any situation of an international character which I have reason to believe. because of the seriousness, should be brought to the attention of the cabinet and of parliament. It is my duty, further, to direct the attention of the government and of parliament to any dangers that I see in any existing situation. May I say this that I think the dangers which Lord Curzon foresaw-the danger of possible delicate and dangerous situations arising between Britain and the United States over rum-running incidents on the Atlantic-are as nothing compared to the delicate and difficult situations that at any moment may arise on our international frontier if this linking of distilleries and rum-running through the agencies of the government is permitted to continue. May I say, Mr. Speaker. that so perilous do I believe the situation to be that I would not longer assume responsibility in the matter of external affairs were I not assured of support in this parliament of a policy which I believe to be necessary to the avoidance of a condition which might any day prove perilous to this country; or failing the support of this parliament in a matter as grave as this is, the support of the people of Canada as a whole." It will be observed that the words "perilous situation," "dan-

gerous," "delicate and "grave" are scattered through the statement and are connected with the international frontier. And yet in the Commons last week Mr. King complained because the statement was interpreted as suggesting a menace from the United States. His denial that he had suggested such a thing was in his well known manner. He directed the attention of the House "to the circumstance that the language read contains the "words 'possibly', 'may,' 'might any day' and so which words, he argued, made it impossible to read on," from his statement the suggestion that "at the present time we were being menaced in any particular." personal interpretation of the meaning of his words in this instance is almost on a par with that of last session when he told the House that his intimation in a note to Washington that the high United States tariffs against Canadian products acted as a restraint on Canadian enthusiasm for the St. Lawrence deep waterway did not bring American tariff policy and the waterway into association but were intended to separate them.

The Prime Minister's liquor export bill has resulted in a nasty quarrel in the Liberal family at Ottawa. As is now a matter of historical record, when his bill was presented for second reading only one member of the Commons spoke against it, and he was a Liberal. Naturally, that wasn't the way Mr. King wanted it, so when the Speaker put the question for second reading he attempted to hold up its adoption. "No, Mr. Speaker, some other honorable members may wish to speak," he interjected. But he was disappointed, for no one offered to stand up and save the day, and thus the bill was approved with the record showing that the only opposition was in the ranks of his own followers. came when Chief Whip Casgrain was called on the carpet for not having a speaker ready to continue the discussion and carry it over till another day. Much offended at being reprimanded for not interfering to stay the passage of his leader's own bill, Mr. Casgrain went off in a huff to Montreal and the government has had to do without his services for a week.

Canada's Reward

THE fruits of Mr. King's policy of goodwill toward the United States are beginning to be forthcoming. The friendly neighbor is reciprocating. Report from Washington is to the effect that the government there is now willing to permit Canada-at her own expense-to deepen the channel of the St. Lawrence from the foot of Lake Ontario to Prescott-for the accommodation of the traffic of both countries. A notable diplomatic victory that for the King government; a generous concession from the United States. And an even greater concession was disclosed when Mr. Stewart, as Minister of the Interior, put through a bill the other day which adjusted the boundary of Manitoba. It was revealed that the United States had admitted that the international line at the Lake of the Woods was a few inches too far north, so that Canada is regaining sovereignty over not less than two and one half acres of territory that hitherto has been under the Stars and Stripes. Vindication for Mr. King's policy of intensive neighborliness, what!

Holding the Fort Against Divorce

MUCH to the disappointment of Mr. Lapointe, the House of Commons voted by a substantial majority to restore the Ontario divorce court bill to the order paper so that a more satisfactory decision on the subject might be given than the one by which it was declared defeated on the casting vote of Speaker Lemieux. Had there been another division on the bill the day it was restored it undoubtedly would have been adopted. Ample notice had been given that the question was coming up and both sides were present in force. The vote for restoration, 104 to 87, is a fair indication of how the House would have divided on the bill itself that day. Seeing this, the Lapointe faction got busy to prevent the division. McMillan, an Ontario Protestant, was put up with a farcical amendment to the effect that instead of divorce courts being established a campaign of education on the sanctity of marriage should be undertaken-by whom, the amendment didn't say. When it became obvious that this dodge would not accomplish its purpose and that the amendment would be rejected and the bill passed, another follower of Mr. Lapointe was put up to talk it out. The hope of the opponents of the measure is that another snap vote may be taken when supporters of it are absent, and failing that, to nullify it by some form of amendment. It does not pass without comment that on the three occasions this session when a vote on divorce was taken and the other occasion when a vote seemed likely, the Prime Minister, who last session promised to seek a solution of the divorce problem, avoided voting by absenting himself from the House.

Our Neighbours Puzzled

SEVERAL American newspapers have been expressing some mild amazement at the action of Canada in taking on the task of enforcing the Volstead Act. They don't understand it-this open-handed neighborliness. Thus the Washington Post: "Inasmuch as Canada stands lose so much through enforcement of this ments regarding the "peril," as reported in Hansard, are legislation, the fact that there was a sentiment, the strength of which may be discounted, for its enactment does not fully explain why the bill was introduced. Has Mr. King been promised, or does he expect to obtain, a quid pro quo? If so, who promised it and what could This Washington paper does not accept Mr. King's statement that his legislation will automatically enforce itself. "The Canadian government, of course, realizes full well the burden and the responsibilities it will be forced to assume with the enactment of such legislation," it observes. "Without enforcement there can be no prohibition. If Canada undertakes to prevent the exportation of liquor an extensive enforcement machinery will be required. The enforcement machine will deal with the same essential problems that beset the American Prohibition Bureau. There will be the same tendency toward bribery and corruption. Whether or not Canada will be able to prevent the exportation of liquor remains to be seen. This much is certain: Enforcement of the law will require eternal vigilance, unceasing effort, large appropriations and the sacrifice of revenues that heretofore have accrued from the tax on the manufacture of liquor destined for support, for which there will be no counterbalancing benefits."

That is what Washington understands Mr. King is letting Canada in fcr. Do the people of Canada realize just what his bill means?

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The Danger Line is the line where gums meet toeth. As long as this knife-like edge of gum tiesue keeps healthy, of gum tissue keeps healthy, pyorrhea will not occur. In the cross-section above, nothe cross-section above, no-tice the tiny crevice at each side of the tooth. The arrows show it. Food particles col-lect here, ferment and irri-tate the gums with acids. Eventually the delicate gum edge recedes. Then it no

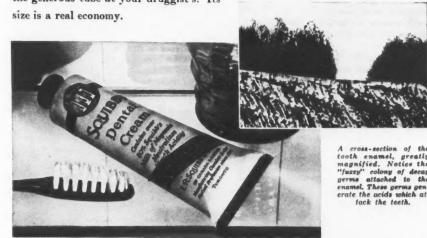
tooth decay. Tiny germs that generate acids which attack the teeth. These germs feed and multiply upon food particles left in the mouth. They collect especially in crevices and fissures where your tooth-brush can not reach. That is why merely brushing the teeth is not enough to protect you.

But what a difference Squibb's Dental Cream makes! In its formula the cause of tooth decay is definitely recognized. It contains 50% Squibb's Milk of Magnesia, a wonderful antacid. When you brush your teeth with Squibb's, tiny particles of Milk of Magnesia penetrate the crevices, neutralise the destructive germ acids . . . and protect against tooth decay.

During the coming week let your dentist give your teeth a thorough cleaning. Then use Squibb's Dental Cream regularly for the next six months and notice the difference . . . the freedom from decay . . . the firm, healthy gums.

Squibb's has a pronounced soothing, healing effect on the gum tissues. It protects The Danger Line, where gums meet teeth. And as long as The Danger Line remains healthy, pyorrhea will not occur.

Squibb's cleans teeth beautifully and safely. It contains no grit, no astringents -nothing which might injure the delicate gum edge and cause it to recede. Get the generous tube at your druggist's. Its



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Mortality

By THEODORE GOODRIDGE ROBERTS

LITTLE strife-and oh! the long forgetting: A gust of cheering—and the frozen breath: A day of singing-and the night of silence:

An hour for living; and an age for death. So go the great; so goes the shining hero; So go we all, the weak, the strong, the blind, The meek, the proud, the saint, the mocking sinner-Stumbling in front and crowding fast behind.

A little mirth-and oh! the long composure A few swift paces-and the fainting breath: Your day for singing-and God's time for silence: My day for living-and God's age for death.

And yet-I swear by the Eternal Riddle. The Holy Mysteries and the Awful Names!-My care is all for mortal human kindness, My jealousy of this brief minute's fame.

Major-General W. E. Hodgins

FEW men of any age in Ottawa had more and genuine friends than the late General Hodgins. Possessed of a joyous, active, and genial personality that radiated goodwill and optimism, his coming was ever welcomed in the circles in which he moved. Added to his personal charm was the interest of more than half a century of constructive and loyal service to the military forces of Canada, his contribution as Adjutant General during the war being a considerable factor in the efficient mobilization and maintenance of our army for overseas service.

Of distinguished appearance, always immaculately groomed, dowered with the courtly manners of a less hurried age, very kindly and considerate for the feelings of others, General Hodgins typified in every relation of life the fine old term of "gentleman." Nowhere outside his own family will he be more deeply mourned and missed than on the links he loved in Summer and the curling rink in Winter, at both of which he maintained the joyous spirit of youth to a lovable old ago.

up of many little things each one of which helps the score.

Better digestion-steadier nerves-clearer brain, are all factors that count and are ase of Wrigley's.

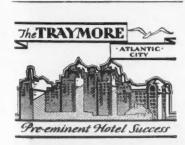
VANDERBILT HOTEL

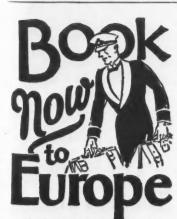
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Vignettes of Manhattan

By Hector Charlesworth

Hamilton made declaration against the United States involving herself in "entangling alliances", which has colored U. S. foreign policy ever since, he had France specifically in mind. For France, believing that she had conferred "freedom" on the 13 colonies adopted a tutelary attitude after the revolution and held a disquieting theory that she had created a permanent ally against Great them at a distance of 10-feet. The merry noon-hour crowd Britain on this side of the Atlantic. Neither Washington nor Hamilton foresaw that the day would come when European entanglements would be brought across the Atlantic and dumped on Uncle Sam's doorstep,-particularly that vast doorstep, New York city,-despite all deprecatory edicts. A country which has experienced so vast a polyglot immigration as the United States cannot get rid of European entanglements by merely shrugging her shoulders. Europe, particularly Eastern Europe, has been sticking its finger in Uncle Sam's eye all this winter past.

Curiously enough France, the country which Washington and Hamilton had exclusively in mind, has played a smaller part in the development of the American social fabric than most other nations. French immigration as distinguished from French-Canadian immigration, has always been a negligible factor in the stream of new population. Nations which hardly entered into the thoughts of the fathers of the American Republic have poured their millions into its confines and though the vast majority of the newcomers have become politically acclimatized, there has of late been a tendency to bring their own European contentions with them, and flout established political tradition, which is perhaps more strongly entrenched in the United States than in any other large country in the world.

INTERNATIONAL IMPUDENCE

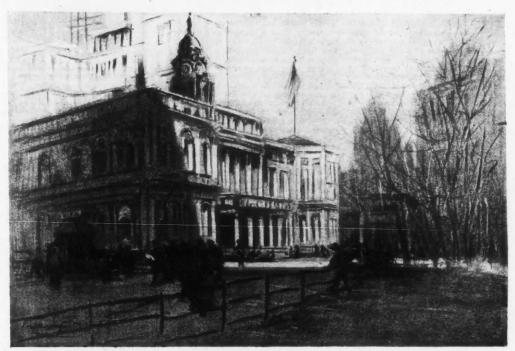
A war against Capitalism seems more preposterous in New York than elsewhere, because the ever-increasing magnificence of the metropolis constitutes a monument nowhere better equipped to defend itself at need: but on how much of the old New York has gone.

THEN George Washington, prompted by Alexander seem to say so, I am afraid, after a casual inspection, that in that solution alone lies hope for them.

As a vehicle for the expression of opinion, the meeting was a wash-out. The redoubtable William Z. Foster, not unknown in Canada, and a corps of assistant talkers were shouting and gesticulating on different stands like book-makers at a race meeting, but no one could hear was out for fun not for arguments and a photographic airplane circling about overhead added to the din. Twenty minutes of "mid-way" racket was enough for me and nodding farewell to a grinning policeman, I went about my lawful occasions. It was well that I did so, for a little later the Communists, despairing of starting anything that could be reported to Moscow as a real row decided to hold an impromptu parade to the City Hall. Impromptu parades are against police orders in all well-regulated cities. and with traffic conditions such as they are in New York cannot be tolerated under any circumstances. Suddenly the orders to clear the vast plaza went forth and in the panic which followed quite a number were hurt, none of them Communists of course. So that if I had chanced to be numbered among the casualties it would have been

NEW HOLES IN THE GROUND

Every time I go to New York, I find new holes in the ground where stately and famous buildings stood during my previous visit. There is a musical show running at Hammerstein's Theatre at present entitled "Sweet Adeline" which rather successfully attempts to depict the gay life of New York during the "Mauve Decade," in other words the 'nineties. One has only to see the production with its picture of the older type of beer garden such as used to be found up the East River and the North River, its presentation of the first of the roof gardens at Madison Square; and of the Hoffman House bar with Bougereau's to Capitalism and to little else. Of course Capitalism is famous nude study "Nymphs Teasing a Satyr" to realize



THE CITY HALL, NEW YORK
From "Charcoals of Old New York" by the late F. Hopkinson Smith.

March 6th I could not help wondering what Washington's view of European entanglements would have been could he have seen a demonstration organized under orders from faraway Moscow to "start something" in defiance of governmental authority in America. The demonstration in Union Square was but one of a series of similar origin in many cities and many lands; but Union Square was the focus on this continent and it left many of the aging type of American aghast that such a stroke of international impudence should be attempted in the land they cherish as God's country. The grotesque feature in the whole affair was that all these demonstrations were framed as a political manoeuvre to strengthen the Soviet governnent at home. By this time the Russian masses have been told that their government is the most powerful and far reaching in influence ever known,-a government that by touching the button, so to speak, can force the entire police force of fabled New York to come out and defend itself. This was the very thing that Mayor "Jimmy" Walker and his Police Commissioner Grover Whalen were anxious to prevent but circumstances were too strong for

There are perhaps more Communists in New York than in all other cities of this continent combined, but at that they are but a drop in the bucket, compared with the sum total of population. All winter their activities have been stimulated by unemployment conditions, and there has been rough work on both sides. Nevertheless when I managed to worm my way into the great throng on Union Square during the noon hour on March 6th the proceedings seemed very good natured. Union Square is very large,-the largest of the great breathing spaces in the business section of New York. It is located at 14th St. and Broadway. Tammany Hall is near by and once it was the centre of the theatrical district with Tony Pastor's Theatre and many other places of entertainment. Hereabout was the famed "Rialto" where visitors used to watch the actors strolling about of an afternoon. To-day the glamor of the district has faded, but with the roofs and windows of the surrounding buildings crowded with spectators indulging in cat calls from a safe eminence, and tens of thousands of people moving about on terra firma, Union Square was a rather stimulating place.

IN AMONG THE REDS

"Keep in the lines; and keep movin'" was the only admonition of the genial officers on foot, and the platoons of mounted men scattered about were equally good natured. At any rate they made no objection when I crossed between their lines and got in among the real Reds who were carrying a myriad of card-board signs on which "Down with Capitalism," "Capitalism is Upheld by Police Brutality", "Organize the Children Against Capitalism", "We Want Work and Wages" were conspicuous. Women were selling newspaper "The Worker" and giving it to those who failed to produce the necessary three cents. The members of the ladies' auxiliary, if it may so be called, are said to be advocates of "Free Love"; and ungaliant as it may

To-day at the corner of Fifth Avenue and 34th Streets, which in the nineties was on the southern fringe of the residential district of Murray Hill is an enormous hole that resembles the wheel-pit of one of the Niagara Power plants, a hole which is being blasted deeper and deeper every day through Manhattan rock. This is the site of the famed Waldorf-Astoria, a product of the nineties and thirty years ago the last word in hotel magnificence. It has been demolished to make way for another hotel the vastest that has been; but the middle aged generation of New Yorkers lose what was in their youth the social centre around which most of the gaieties of their time pivoted. Not the least of its attributes was a fine private theatre, in which New York's most fashionable amateur actors entertained their friends

Coming out of the Metropolitan Opera House one morning I looked across Broadway and a little way down on the East side was another colossal excavation, which among other buildings meant the disappearance of two of the finest of New York's playhouses,-the Casino and the Knickerbocker Theatre, that had never become old fashioned. The Casino with its golden Oriental decorations had especially pleasant memories for me; for when I first visited New York as a lad in 1894, the most sumptuous extravaganza which had been produced on this side of the Atlantic up to that time was running there. It was entitled '1492" and Christopher Columbus was the leading character; and it was a real "review" which satirized all the popular plays of that day. The one I recall most clearly was "Charley's Aunt" which had not long previously started on its permanent career. A lengthy and entertaining book could be written about the Casino and the operettas from all the capitals of Europe that were produced there. There was "Erminie" and "Nadjy" and "Poor Jonathan' and other successes of the eighties, "Floradora" a decade or so later, and "The Belle of New York" in between. No playhouse sustained its prestige to the very last better than the Casino, for it was the original home of such recent successes as "The Vagabond King" and "The Desert Song". The life stories of the beautiful women who in their time shone on the stage of the Casino, not to mention the tenors who made love to them would make a fascinat-

Though the Knickerbocker Theatre was of later origin and had not the prestige of being the fountain head of artistic light musical entertainment in America, it was renowned because of the number of serious stars who had played its stage. It was here that Henry Irving and Ellen Terry as well as Sarah Bernhardt made their last appearances in New York, and most of the notable actors of the elder generation had played on its stage. While I was in New York Abraham L. Erlanger, once czar of the United States theatre passed away quite unexpectedly. The Knickerbocker was at one time controlled by him and it would be interesting to take a census of all the fine playhouses that have fallen into the hands of the

(Continued on Page 9)

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VICTORIA

MUSICAL EVENTS

SATURDAY NIGHT - The Paner W.

Hugh the Drover

By HAL FRANK

UNDER the auspices of the National UNDER the auspices of the National Council of Education, Toronto's week of opera got off to a splendid start with the production of R. Vaughan Williams ballad opera, "Hugh the Drover," at the Royal Alexandra Theatre on Monday night.

The company is the same one that presented the opera at the Royal York Concert Hall during the English Festival last autumn, but the production is much smoother and more spirited due

is much smoother and more spirited due to the advantage of a natural stage and more intensive rehearsal. As it now stands, it is a most creditable piece of work, and full praise for their inspired labor must be accorded Mr. Alfred Heather, who staged the production and Dr. Ernest MacMillan, who directed the music.

Vaughan Williams score is a continued delight. With a musical heritage that is markedly traditional English he writes in the modern manner is much smoother and more spirited due

lish he writes in the modern manner and the result is an original pungency of flavor that is decidedly fascinating. As might be expected of the composer of the "London Symphony" and the "Sea Symphony," the symphonic aspect of his work is most pronupped in of his work is most pronounced in brilliance, the orchestral commentary to the fight scene is a really remark-able achievement in the exciting of the able achievement in the exciting of the emotions—nevertheless in richly melodic appeal his vocal arrangements are of a very high order. The aria on motherhood sung by Beatrice Morson in the first act and the duet of the lovers at the opening of the second act are but two examples of his gift for refined melodic composition of a romantic and tender quality. mantic and tender quality.

The engaging libretto of Harold Child

recreates pastoral England of 1812 when the name of Napoleon held implications of terror. The curtain rises on a typical village of the period in which a fair is in progress. Here lives Mary, daughter of the village constable, who is to be married to rough Jack, the Butcher. Enters then Hugh, the drover, π romantic wanderer. He and Mary fall instantly in love. The climax of the first stantly in love. The climax of the first act is a stirring fist fight between Hugh and Jack, which because of its realistic staging is one of the most exciting events of this kind that one has seen outside of the prize ring. Hugh knocks Jack out but is immediately arrested as a French spy and put in stocks. The second act is of a quieter order, the music less colorful and stirring, but more lyrical and tender. The final outcome is the release of Hugh and the come is the release of Hugh and the two young lovers depart on the high road for a life of wandering while Jack the Butcher is impressed into the army. The cast without exception is of a high degree of excellence in singing ability and acting. Allan Jones, the New York tenor who sang recently with the Mendelssohn Choir, makes a handsome Hugh and possesses a voice of strong quality, richness and warmth. Randolph Crowe scores in the role of Randolph Crowe scores in the role of Jack the Butcher both with regard to genuine characterization and refinement of singing. Miss Nellye Gill is attractive in the role of Mary, her high clear soprano being heard to splendid advantage. Others who contributed to advantage. Others who contributed to the vocal charm of the production were Beatrice Morson, as Mary's aunt. Frederic Manning as the showman, George Alderoft as the Sergeant, Gordon MacLaren as the Sergeant and George Trumbull as the Ballad Singer. Mr. Alfred Heather as the biblious Turnkey was comical in a small part. The singing of the chorus was notable for superior quality of the voices and perfection of ensemble. Assisting Mr. Assisting Mr. Heather and Dr. MacMillan in the production were Harvey Robb, chorus master, Colin Tait, stage manager, Et-

tore Mazzoleni, assistant conductor, Frank Blachford, concert master and Arthur Lismer, scenic designer.
Alternating with "Hugh the Drover"
on this week's bill was Humperdinck's
"Hansel and Gretel," a discussion of
which is reserved for next week.

Conservatory Ensemble

THE fifth recital this season of the of this quartet which includes Elle Spivak, first violin, Harold Sumberg, second violin, Donald Heins, viola and Leo Smith, 'cellist, has been of progressive excellence and its successive recitals have deepened the impression that it is already well on the way to an established position in the musical life of Terrority.

The Haydn D minor quartet which opened the program is a richly rounded work finely designed for ensemble display and the quartet handled it with play and the quartet nandled it with distinction and a unified singing tone that was quite delightful. The Brahms' Quartet in A minor was delivered with a splendid grasp of that composer's idiom, the work of the first violin being particularly notable for loveliness of



lise Marvenga and Haifred Young in the revival of Victor Herbert's operetta at the Royal Alexandra Theatre week of March 31st.

moderato—was given a scholarly read-ing that was in addition marked by a delicious combination of tonal richness. The Mozart Quartet in G minor which

is scored for strings and plano is a joyous affair with a delicate melodic flavour that is captivating, and the playing of Viggo Kihl in this work was a revelation of intelligent refinement of pianism that combined a tender clarity with a highly poetic mode of

Note and Comment

VICTOR HERBERT'S gay and dash-V ing operetta of old French New Orleans "Naughty Marietta," with the talented and beautiful voiced Ilse Marvenga, that we remember as Kathie in "The Student Prince," in the leading role will come to the Royal Alexandra for one week only beginning Monday night March 31st. The book and lyrics by Rida Johnson Young have a brillaney and swepth, that we too seldon. lancy and sparkle that we too seldom find in the playhouse which is prob-ably one of the main reasons for its splendid success. The romantic story of old French New Orleans is of par-ticular charm, fragrant of the days when the French still ruled in spirit and beautiful slave girls were to be found everywhere.

Marietta is naughty mainly because, a Countess of unusually great family, she has shipped unceremoniously to the old port, and fallen in love with the handsome Captain Warrington. He re-fuses her at the marriage market where she has come, along with the rest of the unattached damsels of the town, with dowries from the French King so

that they may wed quickly.

Her next naughtiness is donning boys clothes and pretending to be the lost son of the old keeper of the marionette theater. But Marietta, what with this and that—including a misunderstanding area and processing the second of t this week's bill was Humperdinck's annsel and Gretel," a discussion of the man—with the aid of Herbert melodies. In this Herbert composition he wrote some of his most effective and well remembered numbers. There is bardly anyone who has not heard "Sweet Mystery of Life," "I'm Falling the Love With Someone," "Italian Street toyided a most delightful program of ydn, Brahms and Mozart. The work this quartet which includes Elle"

The choral numbers are of unusual Her costumes are brilllant, for she is also a painter. In the dance called her man—with the aid of Herbert melodies. In this Herbert composition he wears a black dress with close fitting bodice, long lace sleeves and a full black gauze skirt. Instead of a woman dressed up as a cat, one sees a cat with the body of a woman.

"Naughty Marietta."

The choral numbers are of unusual evening's entertainment. She does it

The choral numbers are of unusual appeal and rendered with a swing that all with costuming and personality, and

Her leading man, Haifred Young, also appeared in that Romberg masterplece. The supporting cast includes Herbert Waterous, Patricia Clarke, Clarence Louis Templeman, Eulalie Young, Bob Capron, James S. Murray, Dene Dickens, Bert Melrose and a chorus of fifty and an augmented orchestra to bring out all the beautiful melodies of the delightful score.



NORMAN WILKS Who gives a recital devoted entirely to Chopin at the Toronto Conservatory of Music Concert Hall on Tuesday, April 1st, at 8.30 p.m.

The slow movement-Andante THE world has marvelled at Raquel Now America provides Angna Enters. The first named are called discuses singers who half speak their words. London calls Miss Enters a diseuse, though she doesn't utter a sound. But her purpose is conveyed just as vividly in face and action and her variety may be said to eclipse the other two. She is a dancer who is also a painter, an actress who creates, for she is her own author. She is the embodiment of rhythm and color and the greatest pantominist before the public to-day. That Toronto is to see her at Hart House in three performances on April 9th and 10th is one of the most interesting items of theatrical news in a very interesting season. She makes her debut in Canada under the auspices of the Women's Musical Club, who have been responsible for some very fine programmes in the past.

The best set and theatre critics of

programmes in the past.

The best art and theatre critics of the day find difficulty in describing the art of Angna Enters, but they are unanimous in their lavish tributes. She must be seen; she cannot be explained. She, herself, has named her art, "Compositions in Dance Form." Of her, New York said "A genius, capable of stirring the jaded interest of New Yorkers." London welcoming her on her first appearance in the British Metropolis admitted "Already half artistic London is talking about her." Paris paid homage by halling her as a new star. "A remarkable mime, she evokes tenderness, irony, mystical beauty. She is a great artist."

Enthralling in her delineations, mag-

great artist."

Enthralling in her delineations, magnetic in every gesture, spell-binding in the remarkable play of emotion and almost sinister at times, Angna Enters translates with unrivalled effectiveness. translates with unrivalled effectiveness, into terms of pure theatre, a portrait by Manet, a German folk dance, an Oriental ghazel, a Flemish madonna, a boulevarde coquette. She is daring. Her costumes are brilliant, for she is also a painter. In the dance called "Feline," for instance she does not follow the pantomime tradition. She wears a black dress with close fitting bodice, long lace sleeves and a full black gauze skirt. Instead of a woman dressed up as a cat, one sees a cat with

evening's entertainment. She does it appeal and rendered with a swing that with costuming and personality, wins repeated encores. The reproduction was staged by Milton Aborn, whose Directorial ability for light opera is unsurpassed by anyone living to-day.

Miss Marvenga will, of course, be great "original" of the times, and remembered by all as the original is devastating in her divinations.

"Kathie" in the famed "Student Prince." she says what it would take many th sands of words to say with a flicker of two fingers, the small circling of a wrist, a questioning evelid. She is the great "original" of the times, and she

ON SUNDAY evening, March 22nd, the Choir of the Eaton Memorial Church sang the concluding portion of Mendelssohn's "Elijah," unler the direc-tion of Mr. A. D. Jordan. The soloists for this occasion were Mrs. Elieen Low, Mrs. Elleen Marshall, Mr. Heber Mu-lock, Mr. Norman Cherry, and a quartette of ladies including Mrs. Frederick Schofield, Miss Vera Wilkinson and Miss Marion Hill.

JOINT recital by Georgiana Mac-A JOIN'T recital by Georgiana many pherson and Ernest W. Bruce, of Hamilton, will be given in the Royal York Hotel on Thursday evening, April 3rd. Lovers of piano music will be interested in Miss Macpherson's program, acceptable exponent of she being an accredited exponent of Joseffy, the famous pupil of Liszt. Mr. Bruce's reputation as a baritone is such, of course, that his first concert appearance in Toronto is being anticipated with pleasure, Several Scottish master-pieces are included in his repertoire and Mr. Bruce wears the kilt of the Bruce

MR. HUBERT FOSS, English com-N poser of note and musical editor of the Oxford University Press, will give a lecture on Modern British Music on Tuesday afternoon, April 1st, at three o'clock in the Concert Hall of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. The appearance in the recent catalogues of the Oxford University Press of so great and representative a selection of mod-ern British works of widely varying types has been due in large measure to the enterprise of Mr. Foss. His work in this connection has brought him into direct touch with practically all the most representative British composers of the present day, and no one can speak with greater authority on the

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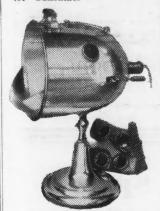
API Rivalle ship, the mosphe

Many dark and dreary days lie ahead before summer.

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subject of their work. Typical of the more advanced works being published under his direction are Constant Lambert's "Rio Grande" which created so much interest last month in Toronto, and Walton's "Portsmouth Point" Overture, played with bullicate. ture, played with brilliant success

the Boston Symphony Orchestra, both in Boston and in New York.

Mr. Foss is a most eloquent and interesting speaker, and it is to be hoped that Toronto music lovers will show an interest in the state of the state interest in the remarkable musical de velopments now taking place in the Motherland by being present in large

MUCH interest is being shown in the Lambton County music festival which is planned for May 14th and 15th in Sarnia. This is the outcome of the Lambton County Music Teachers' Federation which was formed two years ago, and which had vision of the massing of the many musical exercises. ago, and which had vision of the mass-ing of the many musical organizations throughout the county into a large two-day competition. The plans are now completed and copies of the syl-labus may be obtained from Miss Mabel Lucas, secretary, 158 N. Euphemia St., Sarnia.

Competitions in various departments of music are planned, comprising church choirs, male voice choruses, school choruses, female voice choruses, vocal solos and duets, violin solos and duets, 'cello and plano, special plano solos (arranged by age), and or-chestras. It is to be noted that these competitions are limited to Lambton County with one exception, the male voice chorus, which will be open to any such in Ontario.

The competitions will be held in two music halls in Sarnia, and on the closing night a concert will be given by the prize winners. Tickets will be sold for \$1.00 which will admit the holder to any or all of the recitals and the

Two eminent musicians have consented to act as adjudicators for the event, Dr. Peter Kennedy, of the To-ronto Conservatory of Music, and Mr. Frank Welsman, head of the music de-

Frank Welsman, head of the music department of Alma College, St. Thomas, and a member of the staff of the Toronto Conservatory of Music and the London Institute of Musical Art.

The executive of the Lambton festival is as follows: Mr. W. E. Brush, President; Mr. Chas. Patchett, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. W. A. Dunlop, 2nd Vice-President; Miss Victoria Fraser, 3rd Vice-President; Miss Mabel Lucas, Secretary; Miss Eva Wood, Asst. Secretary; Miss Nora Hurley, Treasurer.

↑ FERVENT appeal to the Austrian people and government to pre-serve Vienna's reputation as "The City of Music" has been made by the As-sociation of Austrian Musicians, according to the correspondent of The

London Telegraph.

More than one-third of the academically trained musicians of Austria—90 per cent. of them live in Vienna—are already unemployed, it is stated, and the number is rising so fast that with-in six months two-thirds of the musicians will be workless. The first cause is the economic distress in Austria, is the economic distress in Austria, which forces always more rigorous economy on the people. The second is the Socialist taxation of all music in Vienna as a "luxury." It is also complained that subventions (for the famous Vienna Symphony Orchestra), for example—10,000 schillings a year from Vienna and 3,000 a year from the State—are too low.

are too low. The chief guilt, however, is laid at the door of the "talkles." Thirty Vi-enna cinemas have already installed "talkle" apparatus and dismissed their orchestras

The Socialists are asked to modify their severe taxation of amusements in order that the many theatres which they have thus obliged to close in Vienith may reopen and re-engage or-chestras. They are urged to reduce the heavy taxation of music in cafes as a class the most silent in Europe) to not more than 15 per cent. The Austrian Broadcasting Company is asked to suspend its gramophone concerts and to employ "living musicians" instead.

The forthcoming productions at the Staatsoper in Vienna include Alban Berg's "Wozzek" and Hugo Röhr's new German version of Rossini's "Angel ina" in March; Jaromir Weinberger's May, and "Die Walküre" and Mozart's
"Die Gärtnerin aus Liebe" in April and May respectively. The latter work will be presented at the Schloss Theatre in Schönbrunn on the occasion of the Maria Theresa exhibition.

A portion of the Viennese press has heaped reproaches upon Richard Strauss for having cut some passages in his "editing" of Beethoven's "Fi-delio." One journal called it an "act of impliety." of implety."

HE incidental music for the current THE incidental music revival of Shakespeare's "Tempest' in Amsterdam, which was written by Pijper, the Dutch composer, has been highly praised for the atmosphere of mystery and remoteness it evokes. "In a score or so of delicately chiseled cam-eos," says The London Telegraph, "he has contrived to condense the maximum of poetry and enchantment. Employing a subtle, impressionistic technique. ombined with a discreet dosing of poly tonality, Mr. Piper strikes the right note each time, whether he is accom-panying Ariel's songs or creating the general atmosphere of enchantment on which the success of the play so largely depends. The music is scored for a small number of players, but the or-chestration is a model of economy and delicate coloration.

"Moreover, it seemed to fit in ad-mirably with the very modern scenery which had been specially designed by the Belgian artist, René Moulaerts."

At the Theatre

THE most extraordinary event of the present theatrical season will take place on April 14, at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, with the presentation of Evelyn Laye in "Bitter Sweet," the Noel Coward operatie, for a limited engagement. Three world famous producers and one renowned playwright are concerned in this production. are concerned in this production.
Florens Ziegfeld, celebrated producer
of the "Follies," "Show Boat" and
"Whoopee"; Arch Selwyn, American
producer of "Charlot's Revue" and
"This Year of Grace"; Charles B. Coch-



ALLAN BURT Canadian Baritone, who gives a final song recital on April 2nd at Merritt Malloney's Art Gallery before return-ing to New York.

ran, foremost English producer, and

ran, foremost English producer, and Noel Coward, playwright, musician, lyricist and composer.

The combined genius of these men can be found in "Bitter Sweet," which is an operette having to do with Vienna night life. The plot is a framework of enchantment, concerning a love sick girl, a jazz band lover, duels and gallant military officers. There are scenes of great excitement and moments of bright cynicism and moving sentiment. In order to make the background

In order to make the background In order to make the background romantic, Noel Coward made Vienna the locale for "Bitter Sweet," the Vi-enna that has for centuries stimulated the imagination of poets, lovers and writers; Vienna that has inspired all the glamorous waltzes that have captivated the world for many decades; Vienna that has furnished the inspira-tion for such sophisticated and entertaining writers as Arthur Schnitzler.

The score has the charm of Offen-

5 Acts Last Show 9 p.m.

bach in its captivating melodies, and numbers such song hits as "Zigeuner," "Ladies of the Town," "Tell Me What Is Love?", "Tokay," and "Green Carnations." There are also authentic continental cabaret novelties, melodious duets and vivacious sextets.

Professor Ernst Stern, collaborator with Max Reinhardt on the scenery for "The Miracle," has made the beautiful settings.

The costumes, especially designed for this production, have diversity and picturesque charm, revealing as they do the styles of the 80's and 90's, and the

naughty ladies of that colorful period.

The cast supporting Evelyn Laye, the prima donna, includes Mireille, Gerald Nodin, Nancy Brown and an assembly of singers, dancers and musicians.

Builders of an Empire," an oper-B atic drama, the libretto by Launce-lot Cressy Servos and the music by Don Sebastian de E'Strilla, will be produced for the first time on any stage at one of the downtown theatres, at a time during the present season to be chosen by Hubert Shorse, the director.

Mr. Shorse, who conducts the Toronto Choral Union, and the St. Alban's Cathedral Choir, and who is also con-cert master, conductor and a director of the Canadian Operatic and Dramatic Association, has been given entire charge of the production.

"Builders of an Empire" is a Canadian opera dealing with the settlement of the Niagara Peninsula by the pion-eers of 1785, and some of the leading characters, are Joseph Brant, the Mo-hawk chief, after whom the city of Brantford is named; Ranger John But-

ler of Butler's Rangers, and others who lived at Niagara at that time. There are three acts in "Builders of an Empire" with the first act divided into two scenes, and altogether there

are 40 musical numbers. The last act is a battle scene between the rangers and Indians under Joseph Brant, and the rebels. During the melee

Harrison, one of the rebels, has his scalp removed by a ranger.

The story is woven around Daniel and his son, who, with their wives Constance and Natalie, come to settle on the Niagara Peninsula in 1785.

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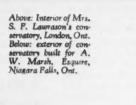
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NIGHT - The Paper W

Sister of the Hanged

'IT'S NEVER OVER", by Morley Callaghan; Macmillan, Toronto; 225 pages; \$2

By B. K. SANDWELL

IT HAS frequently been urged, though not by this reviewer, against the novels and short stories of Morley Callaghan that though obviously located in Toronto they deal with a kind of life that is not to be found in that placid and very moral city. It is true that in "Strange Fugitive" Mr. Callaghan employed for the violent element in his action a shooting affray between rival gangs of bootleggers in the days of Prohibition; it is not denied that there have been shooting affrays in Toronto, but it is maintained by some that none of them could have had anything to do with bootleg rivalry. It will be much more difficult to raise any such objection concerning his latest (and up to the present his best) piece of work. The only violence in the action of "It's Never Over" is the wholly unplanned murder of a policeman by a hot-tempered young Irishman with a fine war record and the subsequent hanging of the Irishman, and the murder has taken place before the story begins. Even the most ardent Torontonian can hardly deny that such things do at rare intervals take place in the Ontario capital; and he certainly cannot deny that their psychological consequences upon persons intimately associated with the murderer are full of the liveliest interest for students of human nature. The real subject of the novel is the

effect of the hanging upon the murderer's sister Isabelle, who was practically engaged to John Hughes when the murder occurred. The group of powerful emotional disturbances caused by the tragedy, arriving at this critical period in her social and sexual development, have the effect of throwing Isabelle entirely off her moral balance. By the time of the execution the love relation between herself and John has broken down, and John imagines himself in love with an intimate friend of Isabelle's named Lillian. The action of this period is outside of the book, and we are left to conjecture for ourselves the extent to which the break was brought about by John himself or by the change in Isabelle's attitude resulting from her extreme sensitiveness to the disgrace which has come upon her family. It is one of the greatest charms of Mr. Callaghan's method that he leaves such an immense amount of scope for the exercise of the reader's own intelligence. Isabelle's reaction to the situation

in which she finds herself after the

hanging takes a form which consists largely in a sadistic desire for the torture of her lost lover, John, through whose eyes the greater part of the subsequent events are presented to us. Her first step is deliberately to throw John into an illicit reuationship with Lillian; after which she proceeds to poison that relationship for him by letting him become aware of the extent to which she herself was instrumental in bringing it about. Meanwhile, probably out of a complex of motives in which, however, lesire to torture John must have been important, she embarks upon a career of self-degradation by giving herself to a succession of very commonplace men, winding up by entrapping John himself into a situation of intimacy and then publishing the fact to his friends and associates. When John at last realizes the full extent of the havoc she has made in his life, he determines to kill her, and is only saved from doing so by the fact that when he arrives at her home she is obviously dying from an illness which she has no desire to combat. The book closes on a very poignant note with an interview on the street corner, and Lillian. In the earlier part of the book the relation between these two rather fine young people possessed qualities of considerable beauty and might easily have become permanent (as they both intended) had they not become aware of the manner in which they were manoeuvred into it. But John now tells Lillian that he thinks of a life of adventure that is almost that in a way he must have gone on an epic. From boyhood days in Sweloving Isabelle all the time, "only I den up until his very latest actions was always trying to get away from in nineteen twenty nine there is not the feeling." And then Lillian's street-car came along and "it was the author is only thirty nine years of such a cold wind it was more im- age, there are still many chapters to portant Lillian should not miss the be written to a life that has already car than they should go on talking." tasted living to the full.

This closing sentence of the book is a good example of the style which four adventurous souls, Swede, Mexihimself and which is brilliantly adapt- the Pacific. Equipped with diving aped to his particular purposes. He paratus and living off the proceeds of never deals with events, but solely their work under the sea, they drift with the reflections of them in human about the South Seas. For weeks they mind cunsiats chiefly of little individu- with the natives, eating, drinking, al concepts associated into groups and dancing, swimming and making love.



conveying implications of varying debination of these concepts and preferences into the sharply defined emotions indicated by the terms "love", "hate," "contempt", "shame" inaccurate, at any rate until the mind itself has consciously assembled the concepts and adopted the grouping, so that the individual admits to himself a feeling of love or hate as the case may be. Mr. Callaghan's favorite method of stating an emotional reaction is to put it in the simplest possible terms by saying that a certain thing "seems more important" than a certain other thing, or that a certain, it is all true and that Mr. Berge will group of concepts produces "a good, simple, joyful feeling" or "a resentful angry feeling" and so on. How far this kind of simplification can be pushed with advantage may be open question, but there can be doubt it fits admirably with our contempor-

very attractive. Mr. Callaghan allowed any such intention to influence his artistic aims.

avoidance of hackneyed terms are

Travel

"PEARL DIVER", by Victor Berge and Henry Wysham Lanier; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy Lim-

"IN COLDEST AFRICA", by Carveth Wells; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy Limited; 245 pages, illustrated; price \$2.50.

By ALAN SKINNER

after Isabelle's death, between John THESE two books of travel and adventure might be said to represent two extremes of human endeavour. In one we pass with the author to the bottom of the sea, in the other we journey to the mountain tops.

In "Pearl Diver", which records the life and wanderings of Victor Berge, we have an autobiographical account a dull moment in his book. And as

Picture to yourself a small band of

All in the day's work, however, come encounters with shark and devilfish under the sea, and encounters with cannibals and hostile islanders and the like is usually artificial and on shore. And interpolated with this life, periods on shore, in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, where the author, broke from time to time, tries other occupations such as steeplejacking and farming. But always the salt water calls him, and he never is long separated from the divers helmet and the fascinating underwater life.

I must confess that I for one got very interested in this story. I hope find his friends before he dies.

Quite different is the account of Mr. Carveth Wells expedition to the Mountains of the Moon. Not that this is a poor yarn. Quite the contrary. But it is written in quite a different vein.

Mr. Wells is very business-like about ary method of looking at the facts of the business of getting off his little human behavior, and its freshness and expedition. At the same time he makes light of the whole thing as though a trip to the top of these equatorial In conclusion one may remark that mountains was like a week-end in the this novel is quite capable of being country. There is quite a nice touch interpreted as propaganda against of humour in the book, such remarks war or against capital punishment or as those regarding skating and skiing both, and will be so interpreted by on the equator, bicycling and automothose on the look-out for such pro- biling through darkest Africa, and acpaganda. There is no evidence that counts of the Boy Scouts who are with Martin Johnson at Nairobi and their lion-hunting activities, all help to "debunk" Africa.

Incidentally, this region of Kenya and neighbouring parts of Africa is the region where the Prince of Wales was recently attacked with Malaria and the town of Nairobi was menited; 368 pages, illustrated; price tioned in despatches regarding the Prince. Nairobi is also the African headquarters of Martin Johnson. whose hobby is motion pictures. Many people will recall his picture of Africa, "Simba".

Mr. Wells account is much lighter reading than that of Mr. Berge, but both are vastly interesting. Let me recommend "Pearl Diver" as a book to keep handy for reading at odd moments. The same might be said of "In Coldest Africa" but I was going to recommend it as a good book to take along on a trip. It is light enough to read while travelling but good enough to keep.

A Romance of the Sea

"THERE WAS A SHIP," by Richard Le Gallienne; Doubleday, Doran and Gundy, Ltd., Toronto; \$2.00.

Bu JEAN GRAHAM

WHEN the reader learns that the hero's name is "Henry Dionysus Mountyby Norreys Lancaster, he is Mr. Callaghan has worked out for can, Chinese and Polynesian, afloat in sure that many and wild adventures lie ahead of him. When he learns that the hero is six feet three inches. of Saxon type, with bright blue eyes, he is sure that Cupid is to have some minds. The contents of the human may loaf on an island shore, living thing to say in these adventures. The hero is known as Dionysus and is commonly called "Di". He flourishes in

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the reign of Charles II and is known at court. Consequently, he can hardly be called unsophisticated. His initial adventure is in playing the part of highwayman, by means of which we come to know that fascinating gypsy, Gaya. Thence the cavalier hero finds his way to the ship, Happy Return, which has an extraordinary commander in Captain Thunder. Surely, there never was more gallant officer in all the Seven Seas than this bulky captain of the mighty laugh. By an extraordinary mischance, the fair Puritan. Lady Calliope York, and her father fall in with the captain and become passengers on the Happy Return. Then there is genuine melodrama when the Barbary pirates come on the scene and board the British vessel in good old-fashioned style. The dread of Algiers proves himself a fairly pleasant conqueror, although it is plain that he has set his affections on the fair-haired Puritan. The reader knows that the Dey is a villain and yet he cannot help admiring so gallant an enemy. There are wonderful pictures of Algerian gardens:-and the climate is all that one could desire. Nevertheless, the reader cannot regret that he says farewell to Di and Callione beside the blue beauty of a Surrey flower-bed.

Malign Visitants

THE ROOM IN THE TOWER," by E. F. Benson; Knopf, Longmans,

By NATHANIEL A. BENSON

ther sphere than this, and not one to the unknown. fails to leave a disastrous memento the Brick Kiln" recalls the Crippen of its appearance upon some unfor- Case of 1913. tunate living person. In the words ing a collection of ghost-stories as e have encountered since some of Elliott O'Donnell's weird narratives as 1912, but the majority are new. There is something uncanny in the novelist's perturbing insinuations. He appreciates to the full the fact that is the possibility of ghosts and inseen horrors intruding upon the solidity of our daily lives which is so terrifying. If after an hour of such eading, you are not afraid to go Benson's fault.

In a touching little preface he exan occasional glance into the corners and dark places of the room where

he p-rusal of the remainder. e deals with a Vamdeviltry in Scotland. "The Confes- undoubtedly be most highly valued



"STACKING THE HAY," BY N. H. J. BAIRD This little masterpiece by the well known painter of horses and British rural life is to be seen in the Carroll Galleries, recently re-established at 26 College St. by Albert Luscombe Carroll, and affiliated with the Carroll Gallery of 28 St. James Square, London.

sion of Charles Linkworth" has to do by posterity for his masterly renderwith awful events following an exe- ing of Proust's great novel. He cution; "At Abdul Ali's Grave" deals triumphantly surmounted all the difwith necromancy in the Orient. Mr. ficulties of that extraordinarily com-Benson reaches his peak of horror in plicated style, and at the same time "How Fear Departed from the Long remained scrupulously faithful to the Gallery," a tale of the dreadful fate exact sense of his original. The encountered by all who chanced to rhythm and cadence of Proust's long, see a pair of twins murdered in intricate sentences is there to an ex-1602. Death and madness come in tent which has astonished many "Caterpillars" and "The Cat." The French scholars, and it is quite imgreat god Pan himself visits "The possible to remember that one is Green, Toronto; 330 pages; price Man Who Went Too Far"; "The reading a translation. Other Bed" brings the return of a suicide in a lonely Alpine hotel; Winchester and Edinburgh Univer-"Outside the Door" a murdered lady; sity where he took a first-class de-THE Room in the Tower" is a "Between the Lights" vaguely ap- gree in English just before the outgroup of particularly thrilling proaches pre-historic evil among the break of the War, and he was Patshort stories dealing with ghosts Néanderthals. The penultimate terson Bursar in Anglo-Saxon from and "ghosts" is not intended to de- shocker is one of the worst, "The 1913 to 1915. During the War he cribe E. F. Benson's figures as mere Thing in the Hall," where one of served with the King's Own Scottish white-veiled visitors who walk about Satan's own indescribable creatures, Borderers and won the Military with no apparent purpose. His visit- a mediæval type of hell monster ants are evil malign beings of an- comes to destroy two adventurers in-"The House with

All in all, here is a superb collecf the old pirate "them that die is tion of some of the most ghastly the lucky ones," for those who re- events yet recorded in print. Bemain alive after beholding one of holding here the fate of numerous hese nebulous callers in Benson's curious psychic invaders we do not ook face worse than death. Alto- envy Sir Oliver Lodge, Conan Doyle gether this is as pleasant and curd- or any such meddlers. This might be an excellent book to buy as an Easter gift for a rich aunt or uncle with a weak heart. After page 100 of adventure beyond the styx. Some had been passed, the wise donor these stories were printed as early would become "the fortunate heir."

C. K. Scott Moncrieff

FTER an illness of several months. Charles Kenneth Scott Moncrieff died on March 1 at the English Nuns' Hospital in Rome. He was only forty and his loss will be deeply felt by all who understand apstairs alone, it will not be Mr, what he has done for the art of translating. His greatest achievement was his translation of Marcel clains the mission of his tales of Proust's A la Recherche du Temps "written in the hopes of Perdu, and with the publication of giving some pleasant qualms to the the first volume of that work, reader, so that after a leisure half- Swann's Way, his reputation was hour spent in their perusal before made. The next to last volume has going to bed, when the night and the just been brought out by his New house are still, he may perhaps cast York publishers (Albert and Charles Boni) The Sweet Cheat Gone.

"The Observer" of London in its he sits, to make sure that nothing obituary notice says, among other unusual lurks in the shadow. . . The things, that Moncrieff did for transauthor therefore fervently wishes his lating what Lytton Strachey has done readers a few uncomfortable mom- for biography. He set a standard; ents." In my case his wish came and the notable advance in the qual-I read but one after dark, and ity of English versions of foreign decided that broad daylight and well- books published in recent years may opulated places would be safer for be traced to a conscious or unconscious effort to live up to it. His version of the Chanson de Roland; Dracula's type, "The Dust- those many of Stendahl's novels, and with a vehicular apparition, of the works of Pirandello brought Gavon's Eve" is a dark tale of him unique distinction, but he will Cross. Latterly, being in delicate health, he lived much abroad, but when in London he was a popular figure at the Savile Club.

Vignettes of Manhattan

(Continued from Page 5)

wreckers since the late nineties when he, as a man under forty attained temporarily an all-powerful position. Decline in power did not spell decline in wealth for him, for he left a fortune of \$75,000,000. Mr. Erlanger, once a boy who rented opera glasses in Marcus A. Hanna's Euclid Avenue Theatre at Cleveland loved to regard himself as a reincarnation of Napoleon. But he claimed that he bettered his master's precepts because he had "never let the same man sting him

The Napoleonic obsession is liable to lead men into reckless statements. When the Royal Alexandra Theatre of Toronto was built to give the city an up-to-date playhouse, Mr. Erlanger, who was annoyed because he was not consulted beforehand announced that he liked Toronto and thought he would buy the new theatre some day and use it to stable his horses. But somehow he never got round to that project. Nevertheless the Napoleonic complex did not prevent his being held in high personal regard by many who understood his line of conversation and appreciated his instinct for creating order out of what up to his time Scott Moncrieff was educated at had been a chaotic business

> The man who sings at the top of his voice for an hour a day will not be troubled by chest complaints in his old age, I read. The neighbors will make sure of that. - The Passing

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World of Art

THE collection of tapestries, furniwell-known hoax that received much origin. publicity in the city. In this collechas been brought to Canada by Mon- trunk, beautifully carved, a walnut the most part comes from the estate century cassone of walnut, carved of the Comte de Richement, the Cha- with grotesque figures, are of considerteau de Verneuil at Moussy-Verneuil. able interest.

To all this large assortment, perhaps the most important are the tapesis perhaps the Gobelin tapestry of the Orangerie, one of the few in which the Orangerie at Versailles is shown. ful painted decorations. It is lovely in color, and in a perfect state of preservation. Its history is one of the fascinating exhibits, and aninteresting. It is one of the series other cloth of fine linen, and napkins of the Chateau de France, and was presented to Colbert by Louis XIV. of Point de Paris lace. Silver candel-At one time it belonged to the Baron abra of the late XVIII century, and At one time it belonged to the Baron old Hotel de Lauzun, on the quais of period, and many others, are delightthe Seine, one of the show-places of ful among the smaller objects offered Paris. Another beautiful tapestry is for sale. There are also some fine Triumph of Bacchus," also of Louis various periods.

XIV period. The color of this is parThis gives on ticularly fine. The design is by

An English tapestry from the Warwichshire looms, "Diana the Huntress," is unusually rich in design. There are many others, besides.

Even in the furniture we have still to admire the tapestries and rich weaves of the upholstery. The chairs and sofas are numerous and of many Henry II period, with needlepoint tapestry covers. Ten tapestry and walnut straight-back chairs of Louis XVI design, a charming XVIII century salon suite, a canope and four armchairs, beautifully carved, covered in tapestries in petit point and point de Sant-Cyr. English armchairs covered in Needlepoint tapestry, and two restoration side-chairs with Aubusso tapestries are in the collection

A beautiful hall bench of Flemish

Quite different is the charm of the numerous excellent examples of XVIII tries, of various kinds and periods, century French painted furniture, reand all very beautiful. The finest presented by several chairs, commodes, chiffoniers, etc. all dainty in line, and delightful with their grace-

A banquet cloth of Flanders lace is to match, with insertions and border de Pichon, and was in the beautiful bronze candle-sticks of the Louis XIII the large one of Brussels weave, "The examples of forged iron andirons of This gives only a slight idea of the

number and variety of things offered to the public in this important collection, which is of the greatest interest to everyone.

The Premier's Secretary MISS ROSE ROSENBERG, Mr. secretary, who was invested at Buckperiods. There are six chairs of ingham Palace with the C.B.E., has been almost all her working life in Fundy, in the territory served by the politics. After an experience at the Dominion Atlantic Railway.

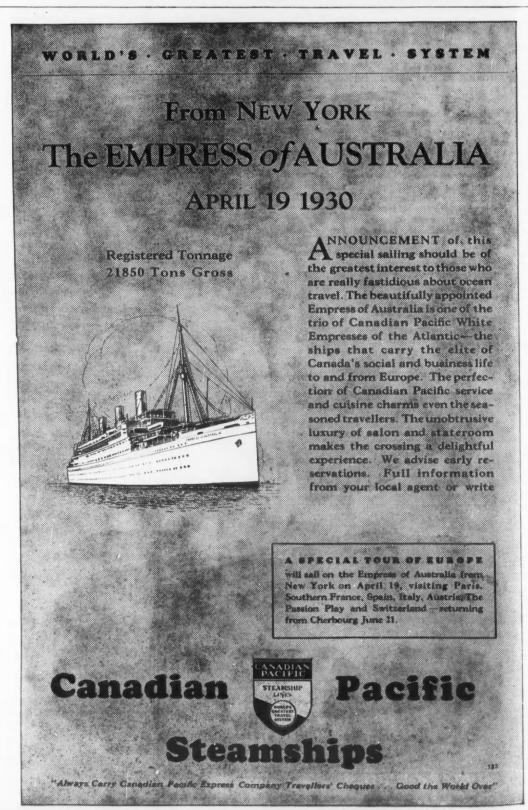
Labour headquarters she became private secretary to Lady Rhondda, and then left to take up the position with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. When he became Prime Minister she ture, and objects d'art which are workmanship, is one of the delights and her thoroughly efficient business being sold at the Jenkins' Art Galler- of the collection, carved at the base methods enabled her speedily to get ies this week, should be of particular and on the back with scenes from the n grip of the multifarious business importance to Canadians interested in Passion, and the seat covered with to be transacted there. She remainartistic things. We have recently in- and Aubusson tapestry. Another hall ed with Mr. MacDonald while in dulged in general merriment over a bench of carved walnut is of Spanish Opposition, and went with him again to Downing Street for his second Spanish also are two fine library tenure of office as Prime Minister. tion we have something that arouses tables of oblong shape. An interest- She accompanied him in her secreour interest in a quite different way, ing table is a small octagonal design, tarial capacity to America. She is as it is of genuine value and estab-lished authenticity. The collection Byzantine XVI century wedding the Lobby, and she carries in her head probably as many secrets of sieur R. G. Sussman of Paris, and for cassone, of Gothic pattern, and a XVI first-rate importance as any woman in London.

> For some years the growing in fluence of the radio on rural life ha been recognized for the importan medium that it has proved itself to be in opening up a new phase of lif to people resident at lesser or greater distances from urban centres. New: market reports, programmes of enter tainment, church services-all the features of radio broadcasting avail able to city dwellers are likewise at the disposal of people in the countr To people in sparsely settled districts the constructive contribution of radio to daily life is of especial significance

The production of gypsum is one of the oldest industries in Canada. It was discovered in the Maritime Provinces at a very early age but there is no authentic record of production until about 1822, when the mineral was mined on a small scale in Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Ontario, in the early years, were the producing provinces. Manitoba entered the field in 1901, and in 1911 active operations were started in Ramsay MacDonald's private British Columbia. To-day, the chief producing centre is in the vicinity of Windsor at the head of the Bay of







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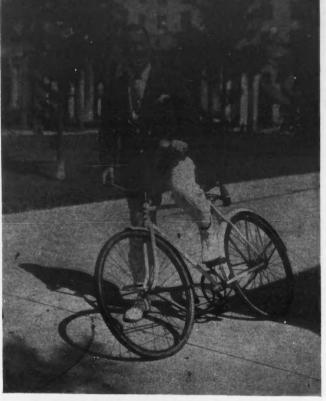
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NEW YORK'S POLICE COMMISSIONER "GOES FOR A RIDE"
Grover A. Whalen takes a ride without an escort of "unwelcome gunmen"
on his two-wheel "steed" during his vacation at Palm Beach, Fla.

Dialect Research

PLANS for a linguistic atlas and phonographic records of the present forms of the spoken language in the United States and Canada have been completed, according to Professor Miles L. Hanley, of the University of Wisconsin English department, a member of the committee named for this purpose. Work will be started as soon as funds are available.

All dialect variations peculiar to localities, social groups, the various generations, and the different stocks will be recorded. Studies of local dialects and their relation to those of other localities, of the dialects of the social classes, the influences in the shaping of our spoken language, and laboratory studies in articulation, intonation, nasal twang, etc., will be made.

A committee of ten was appointed to draw up the plans. Professors Leonard Bloomfield, of the University of Chicago; Hans Kurath, of Ohio State, and Edward Prokosch, of Yale, all former members of the Wisconsin faculty, are on the committee besides Professor Hanley. Others are Professors C. H. Carruthers, of McGill; John S. Kenyon, of Hiram; G. P. Krapp, of Columbia, and G. Oscar Russell, of Ohio State.

The movement originated through the efforts of the Linguistic Society of America which felt the urgent need of recording the spoken language in North America. With the growth of the public schools and increased after-communication provided by the automobile and radio, the spoken language is being rapidly standardized. Before long, it is felt, many dialects will become extinct and lose much of their original individuality.

The proposed linguistic studies will record some of the most persistent traits of a group of people, which will prove of significance to the historian of language, of migrations and of po-

France already possesses such an atlas and similar ones have been prepared in Germany, Italy and eastern Spain and are now being published. Inasmuch as the technique of recording human speech by mechanical means has improved so rapidly in recent years, especially in America, it is possible to attain an efficiency of 90 per cent., as compared with the 40 per cent. of the days before electrical recording was developed.

Present plans call for a collection of approximately 50,000 phonographic records of the language as spoken in the United States and Canada. These will be similar to the ones produced by Professors Harry Morgan Ayres and William Cabell Greet, of Columbia.

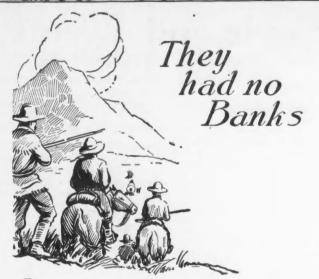
The spoken English of all parts of the United States and Canada will be investigated, including that of the foreign-language areas, such as the German settlements in Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, the Scandinavian in Minnesota, the Italian in New England and the Spanish in the Southwest. Field workers will be sent into from 500 to 1,000 representative communities in the various sections of the United States and Canada.

Although the plans call for extensive and thorough investigation of the dialects, Professor Hanley expects the atlas and phonographic archives to be completed within a decade. The German atlas has been in preparation for more than fifty years, indicating the scope of such a project.

THE great Columbia icefield in the Canadian Rockies contains approximately an area of 110 square miles of ice and snow and lies at a

mean altitude of from 9,500 to 10,000 feet above sea level. It discharges about twenty alpine glaciers, many presenting beautiful icefalls. These form the headwaters of the Columbia, Saskatchewan and Athabaska Rivers, flowing respectively to the Pacific, Atlantic, and Arctic Oceans. This remarkable icefield is shown on sheets 21, 22, and 23 of the map of the interprovincial boundary between Alberta and British Columbia, published by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

The New York World mentions the firm of Bee & Blank, "publicity advisors to Colonel Lindbergh." We suppose its connection with this famous client must bring the firm a tidy bit of publicity.—Detroit News.



In pioneer days trade was chiefly by barter—the early settlers had no banks; the trading post gave them credit or kept their money for them.

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DATICIDAY NIGHT - The Paner Want

People and Events

Conducted by The Flaneur

The Flower of Gold

THE English are proverbially fond of flowers and flower lore. It was found, during the Great War, that wounded English soldiers talked of their gardens and their longing to see again a little patch of lavender or a favourite rosebush. Hence, one is not surprised to find in an English magazine a discussion of the marigold. Was the Greek gold flower our sunflower, or the marigold? is the query of a London editor. Clytie was in love with the Sun God, Apollo, who, alas, did not return her love. All day long she sat on the ground, her face turned always to the sun, until her limbs were rotted in the soil and her face became a flower.

The poets, Hood and Moore, have taken it to be the sunflower into which she was turned, but as the marigold grew wild and in great profusion in Southern Europe and the sunflower was not introduced there until much later by seeds sent over by the Pilgrim Fathers, the marigold is the more probable.

The Tudors called the marigold "souvenir" and sentimental ladies used to make up posies of it, together with heartsease, to give to their lovers as a proof of constancy. The extreme brightness of the marigold made it unpopular for a time with those who preferred subdued blooms; but, of recent years, it has enjoyed a high degree of popularity. Ever since the war and the long reign of dark colours, the world seems to have been anxious for bright tints in flowers and fabrics. Shakespeare sometimes called marigolds "May buds," a contraction for Mary buds, because in his time there was a legend that the Virgin Mary used to wear marigolds in her bosom. To Chaucer, these bright flowers were "goldes", a name by which they were known in Stuart times.

Beautiful Mexico

THE world is slowly awakening to the fact that the country of Mexico has extraordinary natural beauty. We have been so accustomed to think of Mexico in political terms, as a land of revolution, with a strong flavour of assassination, that we have not considered her gardens and her spread-

The United States ambassador to Mexico recently left for the Five Pow- his students to see it-but did not er Naval conference in London, whereupon the "Herald Tribune" of New York published several interesting comments on the gentleman. There was a hint that Mr. Morrow was not declared that he had written a great so popular with the American Colony play. This play, like many another as his predecessor, for the reason that the latter consulted the individual American interests rather than the general amity. Mr. Morrow made no ed to talk about his dramatic ability secret of the fact that he has become until he almost convinced himself that deeply attached to his picturesque he was a gifted playwright. Anything home at Cuernavaca, capital of the less like the conventional professor State of Morelos. Cuernavaca, accord- could not be imagined than Sir Hering to Mr. Morrow, is an earthly para- komer who always insisted on a cosdise, to whose beauty, Pancho, an ar- tume of light tweed, and who also inchitect of genius who can neither read sisted on a loose flowing tie of lemonnor write, has contributed much of coloured silk. He was a picturesque

heard Mr. Morrow on the subject of his Mexican home are almost persuaded to emigrate.

Sir Hubert Herkomer

THE fame of artist or actor is so brief a notoriety that many have already forgotten Sir Hubert Herkomer, who was a prominent artist in England in the nineties. As may be surmised from his name, which was really von Herkomer, the artist was not of British birth. He was a native of Bavaria and was born in 1849. He came to England at an early age and soon made his way to the front rank of artists. In 1883, when he was only thirty-four years of age, he founded a school of art at Bushey, and in 1885 became Slade professor of fine arts at Oxford. He probably had more English and foreign distinctions conferred on him than any other artist of his time. Among his best-known pictures are "The Last Muster", "On Strike," "The Guards' Cheer". Sir Hubert had marvellous gifts as a portrait painter, and his stories of the various men who sat to him are highly interesting, he says of his experiences:-

"I think the queerest sitter I ever had was Lord Tennyson. He objected on principle to being painted, and I was smuggled into the house, leaving my luggage at the hotel, as very likely the end of all the blandishments on the part of his family might be a blank refusal. While I sat talking with Hallam Tennyson, his father came into the room, learned my name and my business, sat down and for some time made absolutely no remark -rather an unpromising beginning But, at last, he asked where I was staying, and had my luggage sent for; that meant that he had been thinking the matter over, and that the battle was won.

"Just as I was going to turn the light out in my room, there came a knock at my door. Who should it be but Tennyson, thrusting in his great head with the enigmatic remark: 'I believe you're honest. Good night.' It rather sounded as if he had been in some doubt whether I meant to decamp with the silver."

Herkomer was an egregious egotist and, like most conceited persons, was intensely interesting when started on his favourite topic. He was very proud of his gorgeous house at Bushey and was always promising to invite do so. One of his peculiarities in the furnishing of Bushey was that he would not have any two spoons alike. He was a man of versatile gifts, and masterpiece, did not see the light of print and was not produced on any stage. Sir Hubert, however, proceed-Those who have personality, and a great artist.



TRIES FOR NEW AUTO SPEED RECORD Kaye Don, English racing driver, who will attempt to better Sir Honry Segrave's record of 231 miles per hour over the Daytona Beach course, Florida.



AGAIN IN THE NEWS amonn De Valera, Irish resurgent, who is endeavouring to raise \$500, order to establish an Irish National newspaper in the United States. is shown above at a linotype machine in a Chicago newspaper office

New York. The General lightly reof animals", and found that his merely ignore it all. Life is too short."

THAT admirable speaker, General scientific use of the term was taken Smuts of South Africa, was highly for contempt. In spite of the Generesteemed by Canadian audiences, but al's explanation, a conflict raged, and seems to have been misunderstood in the eminent visitor, when asked for ferred to the negroes as "most patient further remarks, said briefly: "I shall

"Sun-flecked Acres > < of Luxuriant Green

N THE FALL a glorious array of gold and brown and vermilion as Mother Nature wields her colorful paint brush over the landscape. In winter a land of clean snows with sturdy cohorts of pine bravely trooping summer colors while the rest of the woods sleep . . . Then a pagan awakening when impatient buds burst forth to clothe the hills and valley with green, and early anemones push their way up through the moist earth . . . " So reads the title page of a very interesting book which we produced in its entirety for a real estate client. The copy is ours as were all other details of the production. If you would like to be relieved of all details in the preparation of Direct Advertising whether it be one piece or a complete campaign, we would be glad to work with you. Telephone ADelaide 7361



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TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 5, 1930



NEW VACATION LAND ESTABLISHED IN THE LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS

HE PLAGUE OF by P. O'D.

ONE of the less pleasant of the minor indications of not been very encouraging. It was at a picnic by the about it. I am not suggesting that attempting to take business is not too bad. a likeness should be made as serious an offence as ater you do it with an isochromatic lens or an automatic pistol, and no one ought to be allowed to run amuck cent things. At least, they ought to restrict the busi-A system of licenses, as in the case of deershooting, with a limit on the number of friends you tainly there ought to be a limit to the number of times the same unfortunate friend may be bagged.

I am not trying to give the reader the impression who lie in wait to snap me as I walk abroad, or who hold me up at the entrances of public libraries or such other public houses as I may from time to time have springtime, when the days are long and the sunshine is actinic, and friends and relatives with cameras prowl ut stalking their prey.

ambush without fuss or warning, and say no more would all get together there and ... about it. But they are never satisfied to do that. They got you there, they fiddle about with the various thing- before he was satisfied. Then we had to run racesd aching that it's a funny thing but e it out today.

Then, just as you begin to think that the dreadful of a walnut. ness is finished and done with, and that you are , or had the camera set for fifteen feet instead of film to burst into flame.

ND now a new terror is brought into amateur pho tography-for the subjects thereof-by the vogue camera was a huge affair on stilts, requiring a expert to work it. Not being a race-horse or a prizefighter or a beauty queen, I never had much occasion worry about what such a camera might do to me. No one ever suggested that I ought to walk up and down in front of one and make a few appropriate gesthan a pocket-flask, and the price has been brought so low as to put them within reach of people as inwoods going full blast.

Personally, I have no objection to the career of a I'd be willing to risk even these, though naturally I feel that there ought to be some compensation - say, a couple of thousand a week. But not for nothing-not unless the moral dangers are more than usually attrac- a lot of clothes on. And I have a dreadful conviction that taking part in amateur movie-theatricals is not likely to be half as perilous to one's eternal salvation as singing

n a church choir. My only experience of the movie-camera so far has scenes full of action. So far as I was concerned, it did. parties, King's levees, and presentations at Court. There Opinion.

TL 198

the authentic presence of spring is the annual out- seashore-you know, one of those jolly picnics where break of what might be described as cameritis, the you get very cold and very wet, and then very much disease of taking pictures. In another few weeks wher- colder trying with numbed fingers to fasten intimate ever one turns one will see people pointing loaded cam- garments which refuse obstinately to button, and you eras at one another with a recklessness which calls spend the rest of the afternoon in the endeavor to refor restrictive legislation. Judging by some of the re- store the circulation to normal. Sometimes, however, sults it produces, a camera can be nearly as lethal a the process of restoration is very much assisted by weapon as a bird-gun. Something ought to be done liquids of a high thermal efficiency. That part of the

Well, after we had all wandered off discreetly betempting to take a life, but shooting is shooting, wheth- hind gorse-bushes to disrobe-incidentally gorse-bushes. though seemly to the eye, are not the pleasantest things to disrobe behind. Not unless you have the sort of skin with one any more than with the other. It's up to our which has made the rhinoceros famous. And I haven't, legislators—they have stopped a good many more inno- as I was reminded several times when I backed inadvertently into the one which sheltered me from prying eyes. In fact, I decided to take a chance on the eyes, and moved well out into the open. However, we all may bag in any one season, would help a little. Cer- finally managed to get into our swimming clothes with no very flagrant breach of decorum, and advanced shrinkingly upon the beach. The shrinking was due in part to a modest consciousness of the extremely abbrethat life is made miserable for me by the camera-flends viated character of our garments, but rather more to our consciousness of the frigidity of the northwest wind which blew remorselessly upon us.

It was then that we found our host waiting for us asion to visit. Not at all. But I am none the less He was fully dressed in his ordinary clothes — the sufferer, as almost everyone else is in the gladsome cheater!—and he carried in his hand an oblong black box. My heart sank when I saw it, for I knew it to be the infernal machine it was.

"It just occurred to me it would be rather jolly to It wouldn't be so bad if they would only shoot from take a cinema-film of you," he said. "And now if you you see yourself. Everyone else does."

First of all he made us line up and dance, somealways insist on posing their victims, lining the poor thing after the fashion of a well-trained chorus pranc- and I'd rather not verify them. I want to keep some wretches up with the horrid thoroughness of gunmen ing down to the footlights. As we weren't a wellwho have learned their trade in Chicago. And having trained chorus, we had to do it over and over again gigs on their camera, setting scales and diaphragms not too fast, for he wasn't quite sure just how speedy shutters and heaven only knows what, while you his miserable lens was. Presumably the effect was ind on one foot and then on the other, and the sun tended to be rather Greek-graceful forms leaping joygs tears to your eyes, and your smile becomes more ously in the sunshine against the background of the more like the one with which a man tells his den- tumbling surf. But probably when they did that sort sacred shores of Hellas, it was a nice of thing as he came in the door, and he doesn't think he'll warm day. Probably, too, the sands were not sown collar are brought masterfully forward - and all by thick with shells and nice round pebbles about the size dint of artful lighting and focussing and a certain

I don't know what I looked like to the others, but once more to be your simple, unpicturesque self, they certainly did not remind me of a frieze of the r no compulsion to look any pleasanter than you Parthenon-not that kind of freeze, anyway. they discover that they forgot to pull out the as for the joyous leaping, they might instead have been a party of mediaeval suspects hopping in agony across en yards, and the whole ordeal has to be gone the red-hot ploughshares in one of the tests of inno-Those are the moments when one cence which the jovial judges of those days used to dethinks thoughts which should cause a really sensitive vise. Though personally, I would almost have welcomed a red-hot ploughshare-it would at least have been

I didn't mind the dancing and the running so much -they helped to keep one from shivering to death. The of the movie-camera. It used to be that a moving-pic-really dreadful part was standing around waiting while he was trying to make up his mind what to get us to le of men to move it about and a highly trained do next. And all the time the wind blew colder and colder, and the scarlet and lavender spots on our skin merged slowly and dismally into the sort of purple which is produced by acute apoplexy. Pious people who have doubts about the moral effect of mixed bathingwhat I really mean to say is, pious people who have no tures. But now movie-cameras are made so small and doubts whatever about its immoral effect—should have handy that they are no more trouble to tote about had a good look at that party. Not that the ladies were entirely lacking in feminine allurement—certainly not when the party began. In fact, it occurred to me digent as myself. Almost anyone can buy 'em and that a couple of them were pretty, and one was a discarry 'em and work 'em, and the countryside every fine tinct peach, and I had looked forward with a decorous afternoon will be spotted with little amateur Holly- eagerness to swimming in the same wave with them, in the hope of being called on to rescue them from a shark or a lobster or something—one of the other lobsters. lovie-actor, in spite of the moral dangers involved. preferably. But after we had stood about in that icy blast for twenty minutes or so, I felt the desire growing on me to go away to some desert island and never look upon human beings again-not unless they had

> FINALLY our host had the brilliant idea of getting the gentlemen of the party to wrestle with one another-he seemed to think that this would produce

tered into the business with the ferocious energy of an offended grizzly. His one idea of wrestling was to pick the other man up by the waist and fall on him. It was a good, effective idea-much better than any of the ideas I had-and in about two seconds I was lying on my back on the sand, quite bereft of any sensation. except the numbed conviction that I was an icicle and had been broken in seven pieces.

"Capital!" said our host, "but I'm afraid you were a bit too quick. I didn't quite get it. Would you mind doing it over again?"

But I didn't do it over again. I had made up my mind that I wouldn't do anything at all but lie right there and wait for the tide to come back and drown me. And I prayed fervently that it would catch all the others and drown them, too-especially my host, only drowning seemed too good for him. Later, however, when I had managed to get a little breath back into my lungs and to crawl into my clothes once more, I became less harsh in my judgment of him. After all, the wretched fellow meant well, and it is, I suppose, a kind of compliment that people should wish to take pictures of you. Besides, it was very difficult to remain really hostile to a man who had so many Thermos bottles and such splendid ideas about what to put in them. But I haven't entirely forgiven him, and so far I have successfully evaded all his invitations to go and see projected the film he made of us.

'My dear old chap, you are perfectly priceless in he assured me. "You will laugh till you cry when

But I have no desire to see what sort of moviecomedian I am. I have my own ideas on that subject, shreds of self-esteem.

The only pictures of myself which I take any pleasure in looking at are those in which a very skilful and ingenious portrait photographer has made me look as much as possible like someone else. And it is really amazing what these fellows can accomplish. Feeble blobs of noses are made Napoleonically aquiline, goggle eyes are straightened and filled with a yearning proexpression, chins which melt away into the amount of judicious retouching.

The whole trick with most faces seems to be to know how much of them to leave out, thus reducing the chances of the various features quarrelling with each other. Perhaps that is why my own pictures usually depict a creature with one eye and half a nose emerging slowly from a thick brown fog, through which you catch a fleeting glimpse of his chin and one ear. The result may not be a speaking likeness, but the effect is a lot more impressive than what is revealed by the harsh and naked light of day. And I am all for impressiveness, whether the pictures are like me or not. Besides, one can always sign them, so that the people who get them will know whom they're supposed to

represent. The photographers of London are, I suppose, very much like the photographers of most other great cities. but there is one respect in which they surely have the rest of the world badly beaten, and that is as letterwriters. They are the most accomplished and persistent epistolarians I have ever had any experience of. Where and how they get your name is their own secret, but get it they do. And the first thing you know your morning mail is full of coy invitations to go and get yourself mugged. And these letters are very alluring performances indeed. For one thing, they are always written on such nice note-paper—usually with the Lion and the Unicorn in the corner and the announcement that the photographer has been appointed to take the portraits of the Royal Family. So far as I can judge from the number of letters I have seen with this distinguished device, the King must have almost as many fficial photographers as Doug Fairbanks.

The letters are always very tactfully, not to say flatteringly, worded. They point out that a more than usually brilliant London season is just beginning, and hint that you will, no doubt, require a new set of photographs in connection with the important social functions which you will be attending, such as royal garden-

The opponent he selected for me was a rather thick-set is something very soothing about all this, even though person with especially thick arms and legs, who en- the only kind of court at which you are really likely to be presented, is the kind where they give you ten dollars or thirty days.

> THIS fails to lure you into trusting your features and several guineas to their care, they next write you to the effect that they have recently developed a new technique or some very special process in their camera studies and they are very anxious to try it on you. They leave you in a pleasing confusion as to whether they have selected you for the purpose on account of your high social standing, or because you have the sort of face which photographers naturally delight to record. Of course, the invitation might also represent their conviction that if the new process could do anything with a mug like yours, it must be absolutely bomb-proof. But this explanation is not likely to occur to you-not till you see the pictures, at any

> These letters always conclude with the assurance that they are not equally trying to sell you any photographs, though naturally if you insist on ordering two or three dozen, they will see what can be done about it. Their real object is simply the pleasure of having your features among their archives, and it won't cost you anything but the trouble of telling your chauffeur to drive you around to their studio. They will even present you with a print of each pose, quite free, as a souvenir of the occasion.

It is a very cold or sophisticated fish that can resist so tempting a bait dangled alluringly in front of his saucer eyes. But if you still prove obdurate, they have one final stratagem, one conclusive cajolery, which seldom fails to sink the hook well in back of the gills. You get a brisk, even brusque, note stating that they require your photograph for purposes of publication, and would you please call at your earliest convenience -it will not be necessary to wait to make an appoint-

That does it. You grab your hat and you rush right . over in a panic lest your picture should be late for The Sketch or The Tatler. And you find yourself in a handsome room whose walls are covered and whose tables are piled high with portraits of dukes and countesses and prominent politicians—with a few popular actresses thrown in to raise the general average of good looks. And the Prince of Wales! He is always there, with that wistful, resigned expression which may be due to cares of state, or merely to the thousands of times he has been tactfully requested to look pleasant.

Of course, a great many very ordinary people get their pictures taken by these photographers of the elect. The eye of the camera gleams impartially on the just and the unjust, and the just arrived. Commoners may be commoner, but they pay their bills, while members of the peerage have an aristocratic way of considering their patronage a sufficient reward in itself. They pay with prestige, so to speak. And photographers must live on something more substantial. But they don't spread the pictures of us humble folk about the place. It may be snobbery, or it may be simply that we buy all the pictures they do of us, being the boobs that we are.

Of one thing you can be quite certain, and that is that, having got so far, you buy. There may be people with sufficient nerve to tell the photographer to send the free copies around when they are ready, and to please let them know when and where their portrait s published, but I have never met or heard of them. The rest of us tamely order a dozen or so. And then for weeks to come we buy armfuls of illustrated papers in the hope of seeing the picture which never appears if anyone really wanted it, it was probably Scotland Yard. We are also kept busy sending expensive portraits of ourselves to relatives who hadn't thought of us for years, conscious that the only result will be to revive their ancient dislike of us. But if you've got a lot of photographs of yourself, you naturally have to do something with them, and the safest way of ensuring that you'll never have to look at the wretched things again, is to send them to relatives.

Many foreign visitors to this country bring their own motor-cars with them. But they use our roads, point-duty policemen, petrol pumps, and pedestrians.- London SATIONDAY NIGHT - The Paner West Je

Are your feet **OLDER** than you?

Give them this COMFORT and you give them YOUTH

It sounds strange—doesn't it? But it is obviously true: tired, aching feet—feet that dislike to be active—can

age a young body and a young face. Women today know that shoes can be a beauty help—yes, even a beauty "treatment". And these women are turning to Cantilevers.

Why? Because in Cantilevers they find freedom from foot pains. They find step-by-step comfort.

Walking in Cantilevers becomes a real beauty treatment; the foot muscles can exercise with every step, weak arches become strong again. The flexible Cantilever shank supports the arch—without binding or restricting the foot. You walk on resilient, flexible leather—not on hard, crutchlike steel. The foot has ample room in the shoe—yet so skill-fully are Cantilevers designed that the shoe always looks gracefulslim—pleasing.

For Cantilevers, being modern, must, of course, be smart. The new Spring styles are particularly attractive. They have been designed under the super-vision of a well known style expert. They offer some new and unique comfort improvements. Come in and see the new improved Cantilever!







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The town of Plunkville has a regu-Flesh-colored home were a problem. of a policeman on guard.

"How can I tell whether these girls lation against bare legs on the street. have bare legs or not?" was the plaint

They solved that nicely by watching "Pinch 'em," was the only suggesfor the seam. Then came seamless tion he got. - Louisville Courier play for this Cup resulted in a win for



GLOVES ARE LONGER
The new length in gloves. These are in tan and beige with an angular design appliqued in tan.

Matters of Bridge

Whist Club Tournament at Toronto

By HENRY LAWSON

day March 18th, and continued until points. Saturday, March 22nd.

every day throughout the week to Hunter and Carey took second place handled the technical manipulations Fletcher and H. B. Hatch. with speed and precision.

Out of town players were present in considerable numbers and provided keen competition, in fact, two out of town teams walked off with the major trophies. Among the players who came to Toronto for the Tournament were Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Nokes of Cleveland, Dr. and Mrs. Jupp, Miss Millman and F. G. Slater of Woodstock, Dr. William J. Brown, Professor Arthur Woods and Dr. Alan Skinner of London and many others including strong teams from Goderich, Brantford, Hamilton and Paris.

Considerable interest centred around the playing for the trophies for teams of four. These two major events took place on Friday and Saturday even-The Friday evening game for together seven strong fours.

This Cup, which is up for competition for the first time this year, is a congratulated upon the splendid way splendid trophy donated by the Toron- in which all events proceeded and upto Whist Club for competition by On. on the speed with which the returns tario teams of four players. It is to be played for annually, the winners In fact, all arrangements in connecof the annual tournament to be so tion with the Tournament were admirdesignated and to have their names inscribed on the base of the trophy. The team holding the cup may be challenged, not oftener than once a month, during the following years by any Ontario team of four.

evening for the honour of being the first winners of this Ontario Challenge and their four was selected at a preliminary event at the Whist Club. This was to have been the only Toronto team entered but as it was found that this would mean a six table game, a team from the Ontario Club was added to make the odd number.

At the conclusion of the play the team from London was declared the winner by a margin of half a point over the Toronto Whist Club four. The London team consisted of Arthur Woods and Olaf Rechnitzer, North and South; Dr. Brown and F. G. Slater, East and West. Their score was 131/2 points. In addition to winning the trophy, Woods and Rechnitzer had the top score for North and South and each of the winning four received a handsome silver serving tray as a special prize.

At the conclusion of the play for this trophy the Woodstock Team intimated that a challenge would be forthcoming immediately for a game for this trophy within the next month.

On Saturday evening the play for the Windsor Trophy took place. This is an annual open event to teams of four and fifteen teams entered. The the popular Goderich four, consisting

THIS series of Bridge discussions is of, North and South, P. F. Carey and interrupted this week in order to Dr. A. C. Hunter; East and West, T. report some of the outstanding events R. Paterson and C. F. Chapman. Once of the Auction Bridge Tournament again the margin of victory was but staged by the Toronto Whist Club. half a point and once again the Tor-Games were played at the Royal York onto Whist Club four took second Hotel in Toronto and began on Tues- place. The winning score was 171/2

The Goderich players played con All the events were well supported sistent Bridge throughout the evening and from 50 to 100 players gathered on both sides to take the trophy. compete in this important event. The North and South and Paterson and genial President of the Toronto Whist Chapman, second place East and West. Club, Mr. A. J. Young, guided the The Toronto team of four which took Tournament from stage to stage while second place was composed of J. W. Mr. B. M. Woodward of Toronto Jacobson, D. A. Macdonald, F. C.

All through the week's play numer ous events for pairs took place. These included Ladies Pairs, Mixed Pairs, Men's Pairs and Open Pairs. There was also a special aggregate prize.

Some of the winners of these events were as follows: Ladies Pairs, Mrs. Cromarty of Toronto and Miss Millman of Woodstock; Mixed Pairs, Mrs. E. G. Scott and V. O. Matchett both of Toronto, Men's Pairs, D. A. Macdonald and W. H. Gunn, also both of Toronto.

All of these events brought out large entries and in most cases necessitated dividing the groups into two sections. Some excellent playing was noted and some interesting situations developed. Space does not permit at the present time of detailing any of the hands the Ontario Challenge Cup brought but many of these have been noted and will be given from time to time.

The Toronto Whist Club is to be on the various games were posted. The only criticisms which could be made are due to late arrivals holding up the commencement of the games. This is, of course, the fault of the players themselves and every effort was made by the Whist Seven teams competed on Friday Club Officials to have the games started on time.

Further Tournaments this Spring Cup. The Toronto Whist Club gener- will take place at Brantford, Woodously decided to enter only one team stock and Niagara Falls. The first of these is the Woodstock Tournament which will occur about the middle of May and will no doubt be a popular event as usual. It is understood that a number of American players will be present at the Woodstock Tournament this Spring, including a number from Cleveland. Another event which will have an international character will be the Niagara Falls Tournament which will be played in June.

> Harmon writes a high-brow hand, A hand aristocratic. How plain is Harmon's signature!

How virile and emphatic! Saunders writes a sorry scrawl, A scrawl that looks terrific.

A kind of crude cuneiform

Or scrambled hieroglyphic.

Harmon's graceful characters Have a soft and subtle shading. Which he, a struggling shipping cierk Wastes on bills of lading.

The laundry marks on collars-But any bank will honor it For twenty million dollars! -Arthur L. Lippmann, in Life.

Saunders' signature looks like



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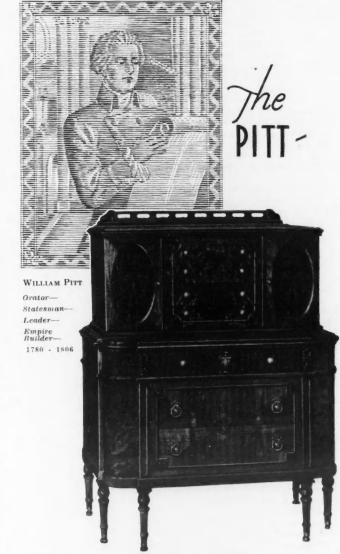
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During this period, the Brothers Adam, famous English designers and architects, directing their creative genius and constructive talent into other channels, established a new vogue in furniture. This peculiar style became immensely popular and it possessed sustaining qualities that have carried it down through the ages to the present

Choosing the finest characteristics of the Adam vogue, fusing them with modern inspirations and the magnificent beauty of rare cabinet woods, McLagan designers and craftsmen have achieved a master-piece—an accomplishment portraying those distinguished marks responsible for the significance of the name McLagan in its association

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THE ROYAL FAMILY OF THE NETHERLANDS Queen Wilhelmina, with the Prince Consort, Prince Henry, and their daughter, Princess Hullana, and the Queen Mother Emma.

The Serving of Simnel Cake

is the serving of Simnel Cake on Mid- ern teeth at least could not conquer Lent Sunday. This particular Sun- it. This modern cake is in taste and day, known for centuries as "Mother- flavour sufficiently like the original ing Sunday", owes its name to a to be served on this Sunday and is alcustom which prevailed in families; ways enjoyed. that all the children should come home for dinner on that Sunday and that the day should be observed by bring. 1/2 lb. of sugar. Weigh eggs until ing some sort of gift for the mother. there is half a pound of them and In celebration of the day, feast dishes were prepared and this rich plum mixture between them. Now stir in cake in particular had a place of

pleasant legends clinging to the cake testify. On the whole the most probable is that it takes its name from the Pretender to the throne of Henry VII, Lambert Simnel who was actually pomp and ceremony but who came to sired size. an ignominious end as cook in the royal kitchens. Some say that the cake was originated by the father of this Simnel during the brief period when his son wore the crown, but this seems improbable as the father was a joiner; and however talented a joiner may be at his trade, it is little recommendation for culinary skill. On the whole, we may take it that the handsome and ineffectual Lambert who, liking the good things of life and finding himself in command of royal stores in the matter of eggs, butter, fine wheat flour (then a luxury), imported raisins and such like, experimented to his heart's content and that his most successful experiment found such favour with the king that he passed the recipe around amongst his courtiers and expressed a wish that the cake might be used on the Lenten feast day.

A modernized version of this cake for households which have not access to the unlimited butter and eggs nor to the numbers of servants in royal kitchens, is given below. Originally the cake was boiled quite a long time and then baked. Then it was brushed over with beaten egg to give it a glaze, (and a stony exterior) and sometimes covered with almond paste. glance. "Sorry," he said absently, The process was long and tedious,

 $A_{\rm still}^{\rm N}$ OLD English custom which is and a good part of the cake was wasterill adhered to in many families ed as the crust was so hard that mod-

SIMNEL CAKE

Beat to a cream 6 oz. of butter with add them, one at a time, beating the 7 oz. of currants and raisins mixed, 2 oz. of mixed peel and 1/2 lb. of sifted There is some doubt about the flour. Put half of the mixture in a origin of the name, as the many lined cake tin, add a layer of almond paste and another layer of cake and bake in a rather slow oven about one hour and ten minutes. For the almond paste: Mix 3 oz. of ground almonds with 6 oz. of sugar and 1 egg crowned in Dublin castle with great to a stiff paste. Roll out to the de

THE unique contest sponsored by the Photographers' Association of America is creating wide-spread interest. This contest is open to any resident of the United States and Canada and its purpose is to discover from photographic entries the loveliest mother and the most attractive child on this continent. The judges are the two noted American novelists, Mary Roberts Rinehart and Fannie Hurst, and Mr. Charles Aylett, of Toronto, president of the Photographers' Association. The prizes total \$20,000 cash and permit of 444 winners. The first international award for the loveliest mother is \$1,500, and a similar amount is set aside for the most attractive child.

Entry blanks may be received from the Photographers' Association of America. Contest Department, 2258 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, Ohio. contest closes midnight, May 10th,

A joyous event had taken place in the home of the film-producer.

"Here is the son and heir, sir," said the nurse, smiling coyly.

The producer gave it a perfunctory "not quite the type!"-Tatler.



CREAM FLANNEL TROUSERS Seach ensemble of the Chinese type for the sportswoman which features cream flannel trousers. It has a tuck-in blouse and a light blue girdle belt which matches the bandana. The coat is trimmed with Turkish towelling.



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Makes these very smart shoes of Snakeskin

Shoes that so skilfully combine grace . . . and style . . . with that allimportant feature . . . comfort! . . . In this art the Swiss shoemaker is a genius . . . The original of our sketch, one of the many new Bally arrivals in our shoe department, has the new slender Cuban heel-equally suitable for walking or more formal wear. It's obtainable in mode-beige -or grey watersnake.

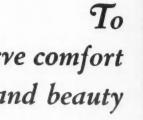
\$16.50 the pair

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The Crane Corwith sink in whose manufacture all manifestations of the commonplace were shunned. And which brings new fields of utility within the range of economy

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room of a modern house are thought and taste so amply repaid as in the arrangement and equipment of the kitchen.

For there, thought yields convenience . taste, pleasant surroundings to lighten the burdens of routine work.

And because changes cannot be easily made, and replacements are expensive, economy over a long period of time must be taken into consideration.

It is seldom one has the opportunity this Crane Corwith sink offers of serving all these diverse ends at one time.

But from a view-point of practical use it presents every convenience. On its ample double drainboard can be performed countless tasks that have required

running from sink to kitchen table. In its 8" deep, oversized well there is no lack of room for dishwashing, and no need for a dishpan either. At touch a lever automatically stops the drain and holds washing water in the well.

A hose and spray make vegetable washing and dish rinsing as easy as they make it

To keep it spotlessly clean requires a minimum of effort. Its ware is enameled iron, and can be had in regular or stainless style. The fittings are chromium plated, impervious to scratches and tarnish.

Best of all, these conveniences have been molded by Crane designers into a fixture of distinction.

From the apron all monotony is banished by a series of sculptural, set-back planes. Grace is added by placing the gleaming

fittings in a sloping recess.

But to learn all the advantages a Corwith sink will bring into your kitchen, talk to your plumbing contractor. He can speak with authority on its utility, and on the lasting excellence of the material that it is made from.

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HOUSE AND HOME

YOUR OLD FAMILY FURNITURE

BY W. BREDEN GALBRAITH ARCHITECT

what was little more than a wagon worn sailor's garb. On the wagon were a few pieces of exquisitely carv- for the Prince's personal use. during the winter months, and which illustrations, the carving on which

ward VII, was to visit the young growth. JUST one hundred years ago, on a colonies of Lower and Upper Canada fine morning in the early spring of the following year. The patriotic family heirlooms, such as this side-1830, a small wagon trundled along citizens of Kingston intended to give board and other pieces of which the him a royal welcome. They secured writer is the fortunate possessor. track, now a part of Highway No. 2, for his use one of their most charm- Some of these pieces of walnut, rosenear Napanee. It was drawn by a ing Colonial homes as the most fitting wood, oak, were brought to Canada rather decrepit old horse and accom- abode during his anticipated brief by their grandparents or great-grandpanied by a young chap in much visit and, for such an auspicious occasion, this furniture was being made

this ship's carpenter's labor in port, the sideboard shown in one of our (Niagara-on-the-lake) by ships' carv-

Prince of Wales, afterwards King Ed- the real beginning of industrial

Many of our readers have cherished parents. In Ontario, many fine pieces were made at the busy Lake ports of Kingston, Belleville, Napanee, Bowed walnut furniture, the product of One of the outstanding pieces was manville, York (Toronto), Newark



e fine wood carving produced in Canada before the days of furniture factories, one of for the Prince of Wales, later acquired by John Breden of Kingston and now in the possession of the author, W. Breden Galbraith.

he was peddling around the country. represents more than the labor of carving figureheads and cabin ornaof walnut trees, he left the horse grazing in the centre of the road while he went into a small Colonial farmhouse, set well back from the Above this coat of arms appears the roadway, shortly reappearing with the farmer and his wife. After some bartering, in which they in turn carefully examined the furniture and discussed the clump of walnut trees, a bargain ant parts of the rest of the carving two or more might get together and was struck. The farmer was enriched on the back of the sideboard. Below, go into the business of furniture makby the possession of a burl walnut table, agreeing to cut down and deliver to the sailor's small shack in Napanee, one of the trees that had piece of furniture is an example of One of the earliest of tnese was John been selected on account of a deformity caused by the breaking of a limb many years before. This deformity beautiful wood was obtainable. Possibly a small amount of cash was involved, in the transaction.

Some years later, in 1859, we pictentiary. Through what misdemeanor, we cannot say, but here our sailor superintending

Stopping under the shade of a clump one man for a full year. The centre mentations and who, laid off in these panel shows a lion rampart, surmount- ports during the winter, turned their ed by a knight's headpiece, above which is the head of a hunting dog. head of a beautiful woman, in full relief, bearing a close resemblance to the coronation head of Victoria. Several grotesque heads form import- Many of them worked alone. Later, the centre doors are embellished with grouse, quail, duck and the outer doors with fish, all life size. This few others and open up a small shop. the wonderful work produced in the Gibbard who, in 1835, made at first early days of the industry in Canada.

was in the form of a large, unnatural use of the Prince of Wales afterwards the earliest and largest concerns was growth or "burl", from which more came into the possession of John Jacques and Hay of Toronto, a part-Breden, Mayor of Kingston, one of ner-ship formed in 1834, Jacques being the old timers, born in Ireland in 1800 and who came to Canada as a youth, up the capital. Their business grew to he and his brother acquiring Wolf large proportions, they having to ture a scene in the Kingston Peni- Island near Kingston, and settling in gradually extend their premises, turn-Kingston, seeing the later pioneer de- ing out some of the finest of the velopment, the growth of this new friend is busily engaged on some mas- country from early in the century un- credit for many beautiful pieces whose sive pieces of oak, shaping them by til 1892, celebrating the accession of origin is hazy and some of which, no hand from hand-hewn timbers, pains- Victoria to the throne, witnessing doubt, were made by others. Many takingly fashioning them, carving the rebellion in 1837; he assisted in Jacques and Hay pieces are still exand under-cutting, at the same time the election of his friend Sir John A. tant, made to last for a great many the work of some of Macdonald (who came to Kingston his mates. In 1859, the making of in 1820) to Parliament in 1844, and furniture in Canada was all done by saw the greater development followhand, even to the planing of boards ing the American Civil War, the conor planks. On the work being done, sumation of Confederation and the no effort could be too great. The opening up of Western Canada, and

abilities to the making of furniture, better furniture coming more and more into demand with the gradual social growth in the towns and cities. Some of their work was inspired by the masters of the previous century. ing exclusively, or one with greater business acumen would engage a very only very ordinary lines, later manu-Much of the furniture made for the facturing some of the finest. One of a carver from England, Hay putting early work. To them is given the

> FROM the most simple forms of home-made furniture, used by the early French and later by the early (Continued on Page 20)



THE PENSE HOME IN KINGSTON, FURNISHED FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES IN 1860 old Colonial home was specially furnished for the use of the Prince of Wales, later King George VII, on a occasion of his visit in 1860. The sideboard illustrated was one of the pieces specially made.



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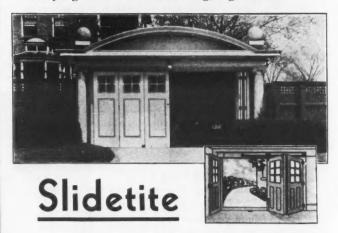
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BOBBED HAIR REQUIRES ATTENTION

WHEN bobbed hair first "came in" some years ago, a favorite argument in its favor was-"It is so easy to care for."

Perhaps it did afford a reasonable excuse for what was deemed in those days an absurd fashion. Those hardy pioneers who paved the way for the universal bobbed head of to-day, required all the excuses and good reasons they could muster in order to meet the storm of ridicule and denunciation and invective which was heaped on their shorn heads. And it is probable that there was more than a grain of truth in their claim at that time. The dressing of long hair was an art in itself in those days, and the time required each day in arranging the coiffure with the aid of dozens of pins and combs was out of all proportion. In fact, it was an exceedingly strenuous undertaking

It was time required in dressing the hair which furnished a reason for the numerous anecdotes about the impatient husband or escort waiting to escort the fair lady while the "I'll be down in ten minutes" extended to an hour.

However, the fact that bobbed hair requires little or no time in which to be made presentable as one hurriedly dresses for the evening, does not mean that it may be neglected altogether. Every woman will admit that bobbed hair requires more intensive care than long hair ever did

This is only reasonable, since the beauty of short hair depends so much upon its lustrous sheen, its perfection of grooming, its careful shaping and waving.

It is not such a simple matter to disguise poor health of the hair, and so one must guard it even more diligently than before.

One of the most important points in the care of the scalp and the hair lies in the shampoo. While many women have the hairdresser do this for them, there are even more who prefer to do it at home. Where the condition of the hair necessitates special treatment before the shampoo, it is desirable if at all possible to do it at home. There is more time, for one thing, and the preparations used either before or after have a longer time in which to take effect than in a beauty salon where one is usually limited for time.

It is important that the right kind of shampoo soap be used. There are many prepared kinds specially designed for certain conditions of the scalp. For instance there are fluids that have an astringent effect upon the hair glands in order to control excessive oiliness, while there are other shampoos in which there is considerably olive oil. These are designed for the dry scalp or one that is affected with dandruff.

One of the finest methods of treating hair troubled with dandruff or that is thin and dry, is by means of the hot oil treatment. The longer the oil used in this treatment is permitted to remain on the hair until A bath spray is almost a necessity in it is shampooed, the better the re- removing every vestige of soap from

Place equal parts of pure olive stant stream of fresh water.



SILK AND WOOL SHANTUNG Two-piece ensemble of silk and wool Shantung featuring a brocaded jacket. The scarf is a new note in fashions for Spring wear.

remove any tangles, and then comb it into sections-beginning at one side of the head. Dip a small pad of absorbent cotton into the warm oil and then proceed to rub it directly into the scalp. It will be easier to do this if it is rubbed into a small area at a time.

Do this until the entire scalp has been treated, being careful to give extra care at the sides and at the temples where the hair is likely to be thin, and at the top of the scalp.

Wrap the hair in a soft old cloth and leave the oil on as long as possible. The oil will penetrate more deeply into the scalp if cloths are wrung out in hot water, and then applied to the head

When it is desirable to remove the oil from the hair, apply the shampoo to the hair and rinse it out with warm waler. The soap should be rubbed into the scalp vigorously in order that all the oil may be removed. Shampoo and rinse the hair at least three times. One can tell when the oil is entirely removed by the "feel" and a slight crisp sound when the fingers are run through it. the hair, furnishing as it does a con-

oil and mineral oil in a container of Remove as much of the water as seible and then dr to heat the oil. Brush the hair to hand rubbing with warm lintless towels, at your leisure.

> When the hair requires corrective treatment, the tonic or lotion that is being used for the alleviation of the condition should be applied when the hair is dried after the shampoo. The hair and the scalp is at its best then, and is more receptive to the action of the tonic than at any other time Most tonics have a certain amount of alcohol in them and this assists in closing the pores of the scalp-which is doubly important when one is venturing forth in cold weather after receiving a shampoo.

In addition to the shampoo lotion to which most people are accustomed, there are dry shampoos and liquid dry cleansers, and very convenient they are when one wants a shampoo in a hurry.

There are various powdered dry shampoo preparations made by reputable hair specialists. They are said to contain no soap, but such ingredients as borax, starch, orris root, soda and occasionally soap bark or plain white meal. These powders are shaken into the hair, allowed to remain there for a short time to absorb the oil on the scalp and brushed through the hair to cleanse On light colored hair they are quite satisfactory as a substitute, but they are rather difficult to brush entirely out of dark hair, which may look lifeless after such a treatment. However, when oily hair is unmanageable, and the regular shampoo is not convenient, it will help to cleanse both the hair and the oily scalp. It is also stated by some

authorities that heated corn meal will help to rid the hair of oil.

Liquid dry cleansers are somewhat different in their composition. Naphtha, benzine, carbon tetrachloride, or benzol have been used because of their ability to dissolve grease. These are poured over the head and worked through the hair and a second application is applied to further the cleansing and act as a rinse. The effect of the liquids should be tested first by rubbing them on the arm and observing their effects on the skin.

It has been found that oily hair retains a marcel wave longer than very dry hair, also that the liquid dry cleansing process does not in any way harm the artificial wave, so that many women who are troubled with excessively oily hair wait until their hair needs a shampoo; but before they shampoo it they have it marcelled and then give it a dry liquid cleansing to remove the oil one week and the next time they use the water and soap shampoo. This is particularly good when the hair should not be shampooed too frequently and particularly when the water shampoo over-stimulates the oil flow of the sebaceous glands. Cleansing tonics are also recommended for the too oily scalp.

When lemon juice or vinegar are recommended for the final rinsing to keep the hair light in color, it is advisable to add the lemon juice or vinegar to the last rinsing rather than applying it directly on the hair

The dry hair and scalp need a corrective scalp and stimulating massage to relieve the tension that contracts the pores. The scalp must be kept loose and free from the head. Such tonics should be selected according to the color of the hair, for some contain ingredients that will darken blonde hair.

Correspondence

O.W .- The dry skinned person should use a good cleansing cream, preferably one that liquefies on coming in contact with the warm skin. If the skin is sensitive and soap and water make it feel drawn and taut, use the cream exclusively.

G.H.—If a cleansing cream is used and your skin is inclined to be oily, it should be thoroughly removed from the skin by an astringent lotion. When the skin is quite clean it should be given skin is quite clean it should be given an application of a lotion that will contrast the pores. If it is very much relaxed the oil skin must be given a treatment that will accelerate the action of the blood which will in turn



A green print dress which features the draped skirt. The dress crosses in front, giving it a long line.

help the skin to function properly. For this purpose several beauty specialists have compounded stimulating herbs, which they make into what is called a cleansing pack. These healing, soothing, stimulating herbs are packed in gauze bags which are sup-posed to be soaked in warm water or

With one of these the face and neck are to be thoroughly washed after the surface has been removed with a cleansing cream that liquefies on coming in contact with the warm skin.

When the face is rinsed with warm water it will help the pores to contract. tract. In the morning all traces of any of the cosmetics applied to the skin the night before should be removed with a pad of absorbent cotton saturated with a very cold skin tonic, fol-lowed by a special astringent for closing the pores.

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Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

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YOUR skin should be cleansed at least as

With a towel or band, secure the hair firmly away from the face so that hairline and ears are completely exposed. Squeeze a piece of absorbent cotton out of cold water. Moisten with Skin Tonic and dip in Cleansing Cream. Cleanse from the chin upward paying special attention to either side of the nose and around the mouth and chin; work gently around the eyes. Do not overlook the neck. Remove Cleansing Cream with Cleansing Tissues carefully so as not to stretch the shin

Squeeze a fresh pad of cotton out of cold water, saturate with Skin Tonic and commence patting on the neck. Pat from the center around to the back on either side. Then, from the chin upward to the forehead. Continue for five minutes, going over the same movements. Dry with Cleansing Tissues.

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On Monday, March 17th, at 104 Forest Hill Road, Toronto, by the Reverend Maurice Eisendrath, Florence May, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sig-mund Samuel to Dr. Bernard Willinsky, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. L. Willinsky, 114 Bernard Avenue, Toronto.

ENGAGEMENTS ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. C. R. Hamilton, K.C., and Mrs. Hamilton of Nelson, B.C., announce the engagement of their daughter, Violet Craigle to Hugh Samuel, elder son, of the Honorable Hewitt and Mrs. Bostock of Monte Creek, E.C. The marriage will take place in the latter part of April 1930, in the City of Pasadena in California.

THE SOCIAL WORLD

SATURDAY NIGHT - "The Paner Want Jun

The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario and Mrs. Ross, who have been in Hali-fax to meet Miss Isobel Ross on her return from England, are again at Gov-ernment House, Toronto.

Miss Susan Ross, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and a party from Government House, Toronto, Sir William Mulock, Mrs. Monk, and the Premier of Ontario and Mrs. Ferguson attended the opening of the week of Canadian opera on Monday night of this week

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Scandrett, of To-ronto, are on a visit to New York City.

Miss Helen Williams, of Winnipeg, is visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs. a visitor in Harold Tovell.

Lady Drummond, of Montreal, is this week in Toronto, to attend the annual meeting of the National Canadian Red meeting of the National Canadian Red Cross, taking place on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. Other Mont-realers in Toronto this week to attend the annual meeting of the National Canadian Red Cross Society include Brig.-Gen. G. Eric McCuaig, Colonel J. S. Buckley, Miss Mary M. Phillips, and Mrs. R. B. Shaw.

Miss Buchner, of London, Ontario, has been visiting Ottawa, guest of Miss Margaret Heenan. Miss Isobel Armstrong entertained at lunch on Friday of last week at the Chelsea Club in honor of Miss Buchner.

Mr. Allan Alexander McLean. has been spending some years in Leipzig, Germany, is the guest in Toronto, of Mr. and Mrs. James Grace.

In the large audience which heard In the large audience which heard the Canadian Opera performance on Monday night of this week in Toronto were noticed Dr. and Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Sir William Mulock, Mrs. Monk. Mrs. Lionel Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y. Eaton, Mrs. George Dickson, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham, Mrs. W. R. Wadsworth, Mrs. W. H. Price, Miss Ethel Shepherd and party, Mrs. Edmund Boyd, Mrs. Frank Mackelcan, Mr. Fred Mackelcan, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Heighington, Judge Gould, of elean, Mrs. Gordon Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred Heighington, Judge Gould, of Hamilton, Major and Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Colonel and Mrs. Ewart Osborne, Dr. and Mrs. H. Tovell, Mr. and Mrs. C. N. Candee, Miss Lillie Waldie, Miss Belle Miln, Mrs. Draper Dobie, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cronyn, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Cronyn, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. McLean, Mrs. Frank Allan, Mrs. H. B. Kent, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Rundle, Mrs. J. F. Allen, of Peterboro, Mrs. Goodwin Gibson, Mrs. Alexander MacMillan, Dr. and Mrs. Ernest MacMillan, Mrs. Gordon Balfour, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Tattersall, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. Allan Ross, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Bull, Hamilton.

The members of the University Women's Club of St. George Street, Toronto, delightfully entertained at tea on Saturday afternoon of last week in honor of the Canadian Federation of University Women. Sweet peas in a great bowl were used to decorate the handsome drawing room, and the attractive bowl were used to decorate the handsome drawing room, and the attractive
tea table in the panelled dining room
was presided over by Miss Annie Patterson, and Mrs. Frank Yeigh assisted
by Mrs. M. A. Buchanan, Mrs. W. A.
Sangent, Mrs. Charles Armstrong, Miss
Edith Campbell, Miss Margaret Boyle,
and Miss Louise Hill. Mrs. Lawrence
Day, President of the Club, and Miss
Lailla C. Scott, President of the Federation, received the guests. Mrs. Thom and
Miss Catharine Mackenzie, of Montreal,
gave short addresses. Those present on
this very interesting occasion included,
Mrs. Douglas Thom, of Regina, Miss
Jessie Muir, of Ottawa, Miss Kate Gillespie, of London, Ont., Miss Laura Newman, of St. Catharines, Miss Catharine lespie, of London, Ont., Miss Laura Newman, of St. Catharines. Miss Catharine Mackenzie, of Montreal, Miss Jean McCrea, of Hamilton, Mrs. Walter Vaughan, of Montreal, Lady Willison, Miss Bessie McMurchy, Mrs. W. B. Hendry, Miss May Skinner, Miss Mabel Lewis, Saint John, N.B. Miss Baxter, London, England, Miss Grace Hunter, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Fraser, Mrs. Norton Smith, New Brunswick, Mrs. George Ross, Mrs. Murdock McKinnon, Miss Helen McEwan, Mrs. R. B. Stewart, Mrs. Cuthbert Woodhouse, Mrs. McFarlane, Miss Grace Street, Mrs. Cooper, Dr. Rowena Hume, Mrs. Palmer Kuesonin.

ents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hartley, in London

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Brown, of Bed-



MRS. LLOYD BAILLIE ROCHESTER, OF OTTAWA Formerly Miss Frances Annabel Ross, elder daughter of Mrs. Charles Arthur Ross and the late Mr. Ross of Ottawa. With Mrs. Rochester In the picture are her bridal attendants, Miss Mary Bethune and Miss Lilian Steers. -Photo by Paul Horsdal

passenger in the S.S. Ascania which arrived from England last week-end.

Mrs. Joseph Miller, of Inglewood Drive, and her sister, Mrs. W. H. Vass, who have been spending the winter in St. Petersburg, Florida, will return to Toronto about April 10th.

Mrs. George Hendrie is again in Toronto from Bermuda, where she has been for some time with her father, Dr. Olmstead, of Hamilton, Ontario.

Col. Ewart Osborne, of Toronto, sails early in April to join Mrs. Osborne, who is with her daughter, Mrs. George H. R. Fawcett, in Cheltenham, England. Miss Patricia Nichol, of London, who has been visiting Miss Elizabeth Osborne, returns with Col. Osborne. Osborne, returns with Col. Osborne.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur King are again in Toronto after several weeks spent in Florida.

Mrs. Lorne Somerville, of Toronto, is leaving on April 1 for Minneapolis, to be the guest of her brother, Mr. James

Mrs. Ronald Cumming, of London, England, who recently was the guest, in Quebec, for a few days of Mr. and Mrs. John H. Price, is again in Hamilton, Ontarlo, where she is the guest of her mother, Mrs. William Hendrie, at Gateside House.

Mrs. A. Scovell, of Montreal, has been visiting in Toronto, guest of her sister. Mrs. J. D. MacCrimmon, of Walmer Road.

Miss Marion Mackie, of Oshawa, has been visiting in Ottawa, guest of Mr. and Mrs. John Bain.

The annual Reunion Dinner of the Officers of the Royal Canadian Dragoons took place on Friday night of last week in the officers' mess at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, and was a most enjoyable affair. The thirty-five guests included Lt.-Col. D. B. Bowle, O.C., Major-General MacBrien, Major-General Victor Williams, Major-General V. A. Elmsley, and Brig.-General Nelles.

Col. Hartley Bull, of Brampton, en-tertained the Officers of the Headquar-ters Staff and Permanent Force Staff of Toronto at his residence, Hawthorne

MRS. LESLIE MAYNARD AND HER BRIDAL ATTENDANTS rom left to right: Miss Marion McDougall (since married to W. Bradley ranger, of London, Ont.), the bride, Miss Marion Mackay, of Oshawa, maid-honor, and Mrs. J. T. Wilson, of Ottawa. The bridegroom, Captain eslie Maynard, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Maynard, of Dorking, Surrey, England.

—Photo by Paul Horsdal. -Photo by Paul Horsdal.

of St. George Street, cluded Major-Gen. and Mrs. Women's Club, of St. George Street, Cluded Major-Gen. and Mrs. Ashton. Foronto, on Friday of this week, when she officially opened the Club.

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Miss Isobel Ross, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, was a passenger in the S.S. Ascanta which arpassenger in the S.S. Ascanta which arpassenger in the S.S. Ascanta which are the street of the control of the control of the street of the control of the Capt. and Mrs. May, and the officers of the Peel and Dufferin Regiment and their wives.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna return to Toronto this week from Pasadena, California.

Mrs. J. Baird Laidlaw, of Lowther Avenue, Toronto, entertained at tea on Tuesday of this week for the wives of the out-of-town members of the Ontario Legislature, and later took her guests on to the concert given in Massey Hall by the Toronto Symphony Orchestra

Mrs. Frederick Smye entertained at luncheon in the Speaker's Chambers. Parliament Buildings, Queen's Park, Toronto, on Thursday afternoon of last week, her guests of honor being Mrs. W. D. Ross and Mrs. H. G. Ferguson. Mrs. Smye was smart in a gown of pale blue georgette with printed flowers, blue hat with large velvet flowers, and stone marten furs. Mrs. Ferguson was in blue with gold, black hat and sables. Mrs. Smye's many guests included, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Lady Falconer, Mrs. Charles McCrea, Mrs. W. G. Martin, Mrs. Hunter Oglivie, Mrs. W. D. Black, Lady Hearst, Mrs. Leopold Mac-Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie. Mrs. W. D. Black, Lady Hearst, Mrs. Leopold Macauley, Mrs. J. Wilson. of London, Ontario; Mrs. A. R. McMillan, Sarnia; Mrs. W. H. Ireland, Trenton; Mrs. David Jamieson, Mrs. C. E. Raven, St. Thomas; Mrs. W. H. Price, Mrs. Joseph Thompson, Mrs. T. Ashmore Kidd, Mrs. H. J. Cody, Mrs. J. B. Laidlaw, Mrs. Lincoln Goldie, Mrs. Victor Sinclair, Mrs. E. A. Dunlop, Pembroke, Mrs. J. D. Montieth.

Mrs. H. A. Richardson, of Toronto, entertained at luncheon and bridge on Lady Kemp and her daughter are returning to Toronto from Santa Barbara, California, about the middle of April.

Mrs. Roy Kinnear, of Toronto, sailed scently for England to visit her parnts, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Hartley, in ondon.

Lady Kemp and her daughter are returning to Toronto from Santa Barbara, California, about the middle of April.

Mr. Geoffrey Gilbert is in Toronto from Burmah, India, on a visit to his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Gilbert.

Col. Hartley Bull of Col. Hartley Bull D'Eyncourt Strickland, Mrs. Hamilton Burns, Mrs. Casey Wood, Mrs. Charles Temple, Mrs. Godfrey Spragge, Mrs. C. E. Clarke and Mrs. G. G. Glennie.

Mrs. Gwyn Francis and her daughter Miss Jean Francis are again in Toronto from Nassau, The Bahamas.

Mr. W. D. McPherson, of Toronto, Past President Toronto Skating Club, and Mrs. McPherson, are entertaining the out-of-town visitors and others of the club, at supper on April 10, after the opening of their carnival "The Pieter".

Mrs. George Cassells, of Toronto, entained at luncheon on Tuesday of last week, when her guests were, Mrs. Walter Barwick, Mrs. Gordon Osler, Mrs. Glyn Osler, Mrs. Schuyler Snively, Mrs. A. E. Dyment, Mrs. F. Aylesworth and Mrs. Victor Cawthra.

Mrs. Barry German, of Toronto, has been visiting in Ottawa, guest of her mother, Mrs. D. P. Cruikshank, of Rockeliffe Park.

Mrs. Harold Wookey, of Toronto, will visit in England this summer, and will sail in May. Dr. and Mrs. Harry Anderson, of

South Drive, Rosedale, recently returned to Toronto from Biloxi, where they made a sojourn of several weeks. Mrs. Geoffrey Marani is again in Toronto from Quebec where she was the guest of her mother, Mrs. J. S. Thom, of the Ramparts.

Lady Bourinot of Toronto, has been visiting in Oshawa, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bourinot.

Major and Mrs. Osler, of Bronte, and Miss Anne Osler, are returning shortly to Canada after a cruise in the Medi-terranean. FOURTH REASON

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Mr. and Mrs. James Cosgrave are again in Toronto from Florida.

Mrs. T. Ashmore Kidd, of Toronto, entertained at tea on Wednesday of this week in the Speakers Chambers, at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, for the wives of the Cabinet Ministers and of the members of the Ontario Legislature.

Mrs. Beattie Nesbitt, of Tollegislature. Mr. George Warwick. Miss Norah Warwick and Miss Orien Warwick are again in Toronto from California.

Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin, of Oshawa, and a party of friends were in Toronto for the opening night of the Canadian Opera.

Mrs. Heattie Nesbitt, of Toront leaves for New York this week to sin the 8.8. Berengaria on March difference for England.

Dr. Alex. D. McKelvey, who spent the winter in Palm Beach, Florida, is said in Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. Moncu Miss Florence Moncur are again li ronto from Beverley Hills, Califor

a visitor Power Cle

D. P. diss Crui falifax ir rmuda, weeks.



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PHOTOGRAPHS



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HAMILTON SANGAMO ELECTRIC CLOCKS

P. Cruikshank, of Ottawa, Miss Georgette Amyot, or Quebec, Cruikshank sailed recently entertained at bridge and tea last week in the S.S. Lady Nelson in honor of Miss Claire Tellier, of Monda, where they will spend treal, a much entertained visitor in Quebec.

Frances Preston, of Quebec, has Miss Claire Teiller, of Montreal, has visitor in Montreal, guest of been visiting in Quebec, guest of Mr. ower Cleghorn.

Miss Claire Teiller, of Montreal, has been visiting in Quebec, guest of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sampson.

The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon were guests at dinner of the British High Commissioner to Canada, Sir William Clark, and Lady Clark, in Ottawa on Thursday night of last week, and later the party attended the hockey match at the Auditorium.

Sir William and Lady Clark enter-Sir William and Lady Clark enter-tained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week. The guests were, Hon. Hugh and Mrs. Guthrie, the Hon. Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Manion, Major and Mrs. Drew Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Mieville, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Cruik-shank, and Mrs. Crombie.

Lieut.-Col. C. W. MacLean and Mrs. MacLean are returning to Montreal about the end of April from Bermuda, Jamaica, and Barbados.

Colonel and Mrs. John H. Price, of Quebec, are spending some time in Bermuda.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Carrington Smith and Miss May Smith, of Quebec, recent-ly sailed for Europe where they will spend several months.

Miss Claire Fortier, of Montreal, en-tertained at luncheon on Wednesday, March 19, in honor of Miss Ruth Bercovitch. Miss Fortier's guests included, Miss Yvette McKenna, Mrs. Louis Beau-bien, Miss Elise Bercovitch, Mrs. Jacques Hebert, Miss Lorraine Cuddy, Miss Nancy Hart and Miss Betty Free-

The Right Honorable Lord Eustace Percy, M.P., and Lady Percy, of Albury, Surrey, arrived last week-end in Canada from England, passengers in the S.S. Duchess of Atholl.

Mrs. Leonard Tilley, of Saint John, N.B., is now in London, Ont., where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. Boucher, until the end of the month. Mrs. Tilley will then go to Toronto for the annual meeting of the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bronson, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Gordon and Colonel and Mrs. R. J. Orde were guests at lun-cheon of the Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon at Government House, Ottawa, on Wednesday of last

Mr. and Mrs. Omer De Serres, Miss Francois De Serres, and Mr. Roger De Serres, Redfern avenue, Montreal, are sojourning at Virginia Beach, Va.

Mrs. John Laird, of Montreal, and Miss Elizabeth Laird sailed on Friday of last week for England in the S.S. Duchess of York, from Saint John, N.B.

Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, of Montreal, were week-end visitors in Ottawa, guests of Major Herridge.

Mrs. Charles Hope, of Montreal, entertained at bridge and tea on Friday afternoon of last week in honor of Mrs. Benjamin Palin Dobson, who recently arrived in Montreal from England.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec and Mrs. Carroil entertained at dinner at Spencerwood, on Wednesday night of last week in honor of the Minister of Japan to Canada, Hon. I. M. Tokugawa.

Mrs. Robert Loring, of Montreal, entertained at dinner in honor of Mr. Norman Wilson and the Hon. Cairine Wilson on Monday night of last week. Mr. Wilson and the Hon. Cairine Wilson are again in Ottawa.

Sir George and Lady Bury and their son, Major George Bury, are leaving Montreal shortly to take up their resi-dence in Victoria, B.C.

Mrs. Georges Gonthier, of Ottawa, has been visiting her parents, the Hon. C. J. and Mrs. Dougherty in Montreal.

Sir John and Lady Crosbie, and their daughters, Miss Margaret Crosbie and Miss Edith Crosbie, who were en route to St. John's. Newfoundland, after a sojourn in Fermuda, were in Montreal last week-end, guests at the Mount Royal.

Mrs. G. Carington Smith, of Montreal, entertained at a tea on Tuesday afternoon of last week, in honor of her daughter, Mrs. Benjamin Palin Dobson, who recently arrived from England. Mrs. Charles Hope and Mrs. James Ellwood presided at the attractively arranged tea table

Mr. and Mrs. A. F. C. Ross, of Montreal, and their daughter. Miss Dorothy Ross, have been spending a week in Atlantic City. Before returning home Mrs. Ross is visiting her sister. Mrs. Louson, in New York, where Miss Meredith Ross has joined her.

Mrs. B. C. Prouse, of Charlottetown, P.E.I., is spending several weeks in Ottawa with Mrs. F. C. Harper.

Lady Tupper is again in Winnipeg from British Columbia where she spent several weeks.

Mrs. Jacques Hebert, of Montreal, entertained most delightfully at tea last week in honor of the bride-elect, Miss Ruth Bercovitch.

Mrs. George B. MacKay and Miss

Jean MacKay recently returned to Montreal from Bermuda.

Mrs. R. E. Thorne, of Montreal, and Miss Mona Thorne are sojourning at Daytona, Florida,

Mrs. Ross Crawford is again in Mont-real from Montclair, N.J., where she was the guest of Mrs. W. Adams

Mr. and Mrs. Lionel Mackay Smith, who have been the guests in Montreal of Mr. and Mrs. Lionel J. Smith for several months, are now in residence at 40 Relvedere Road.

Miss Odette Lapointe, of Ottawa, entertained on Thursday of last week at a luncheon in the Parliamentary Cafe, for some of the out-of-town visitors who attended the banquet given on Wednesday evening by the young Liberals. Covers were laid for twenty.

Mrs. David McKeen, of Halifax, is a visitor in Ottawa, guest of her son and daughter-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. McKeen of Ayimr Road. Mrs. D. W. McKeen entertained at ten for her guest last week when the pretty tea table

was presided over by Mrs. Edward Bassett, and Mrs. O'Davaine, assisted by the Misses Holbrooke, Mrs. Bangs, Mrs. Melville Rogers, Miss Irene O'Davaine, and Miss Phoebe Grierson.

Mrs. W. W. Gibsone has returned to Halifax after visits to New York and

A very delightful reception was given on Thursday afternoon of last week, March 20, in the new drawing-room at the Chateau Laurier, Qttawa, in honor of the Hon. Cairine Wilson, Canada's new Senator. Mrs. Robert Forke and Mrs. H. H. Bostock with Mrs. Wilson received the guests. A very large number were present. An orchestra played throughout the afternoon, and refreshments were served at long attractively decorated tables in the corridors.

Mr. and Mrs. James Travis McLearn

Mr. and Mrs. James Travis McLearn returned to Montreal on Monday of last week from Virginia Beach and Washington, and have taken up residence in the Queen Alexandra Apartments, 2 Oldfield avenue. Mrs. McLearn was formerly Miss Eleanor Freeman-Lake.

Miss Doreen Power, of Quebec, who has been visiting Miss Yvette McKenna, in Montreal, attended the marriage of Miss Ruth Bercovitch to Mr. Stephen Tanburn, of New York, which took place on Monday afternoon of this week

Mrs. Stuart Ramsay, Mountain street Montreal, entertained at a tea recently wontreal, entertained at a tea recently in honor of Mrs. Oscar Pelletier, of Quebec. The tea table. done with mauve tulips and daffodis, and green candles, was presided over by Mrs. Panet-Raymond, and Mrs. Charles W. Davis, assisted by Miss Marguerite Stevenson, and Miss Winnifred Birkett.

Mrs. George Thompson, of Quebec, is visiting in Ottawa, guest of Mrs. E. H. T. Heward.

Lieut.-Col. W. G. Hagarty, D.S.O., Royal Canadian Horse Artillery, King-ston, is in Toronto this week-end, guest of his mother, Mrs. Hagarty, Chestnut

Mrs. David Ogilvy, of Montreal, entertained at tea in honor of her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Robert Neale Ogilvy, formerly Miss Winifred M. Fraser, on Friday of last week and was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Ogilvy and Mrs. P. C. Leslie. The tea table, done with pink roses and green tapers, was presided over by Mrs. P. I Inglis Mrs. with pink roses and green tapers, was presided over by Mrs. R. J. Inglis, Mrs. Horace Joyce, Mrs. Eugene Sherwin and Miss Georgie Prowse. Assisting in the tea room were, Mrs. Douglas Inglis, Mrs. J. W. Long, Mrs. W. W. Bruce, Miss Betty Henderson, Miss Margaret Dickie, Miss Elsie Forman, Miss Olga Jean Sherwin, and Miss Mary Prowse.

The Hon. Lucien Cannon and Mrs. Cannon, of Quebec, and the Hon. J. E.

Cannon, of Quebec, and the Hon. J. E. Perreault and Madame Perreault, of Arthabaska, were in Montreal this week to attend the marriage of Miss Ruth Bercovitch to Mr. Stephen Tanburn, of New York, which took place on Monday of temperature of the week. day afternoon of this week.

Col. and Mrs. Oscar Pelletier and their daughter, Mrs. Braun Langelier, of Quebec, are visitors in Montreal, guests of Mr. Justice Charles Archer.

Mrs. Coote Shanley is again in River Bend, after a visit to Quebec where she and her children were the guests of Colonel and Mrs. J. J. Sharples, at the Chateau Frontenac.

The marriage will shortly take place of John Littledale, younger son of Sir John Atkinson, K.C.S.I., and Lady At-kinson, of Pennington, Hampshire, and Temple Sowerby, Westmorland, Eng-land, to Evelyn Hay, widow of Senor Don Miguel de Castaneda, of the Spanish Diplomatic Service, daughter of Mrs. A. H. Cook, of Quebec.

A delightful musical event arranged by Miss Katharine Whetham, of Toronto, is the Chopin Recital, to be given in the Toronto Conservatory of Music Concert Hall on Tuesday, April 1, at Barbados, where they have been spendhalf-past eight o'clock, by Mr. Nor-



The Upward and Downward Sweep of the Fashionable Brim

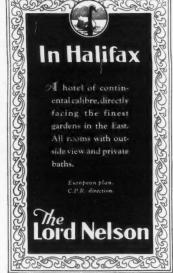
—is gracefully expressed in a baku straw, that looks to Paris for its inspiration. The Cire bow gives it that chic youthful touch. A Riviera model in bright navy. \$18.50.

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man Wilks, the distinguished English planist, who is now on the Faculty of the Conservatory of Music.

Colonel Bartlev Bull and Mr. Duncan Bull recently entertained Mrs. Howard Ferguson and the wives of the Cabinet Ministers of the Legislature of Ontario and others at their attractive residence in Brampton, and later in the day at their farm. Mrs. R. O. Mac-Kay and Mrs. William Gibson, Colonel Bull's sisters, assisted in receiving the guests, Mrs. MacKay in pale violet and Mrs. Gibson in beige crepe. The tea table done with yellow candles in silver holders and yellow roses and Iris in a large silver bowl on a Venetian lace cloth, was presided over by Mrs. W. H.
Price and Mrs. J. H. C. Waite, assisted
by Mrs. Robinson, Miss Bessie Duggan
and Miss Blain. Those who went to
Brampton on this very pleasant occasion included, Mrs. W. D. Black, Mrs. W. G. Martin, Mrs. T. Ashmore Kidd, Mrs. Richardson, of Kingston, Mrs. F. Reed of Windsor, Mrs. A. V. Waters of Cochrane, Mrs. Marshall Vaughan of Wel-



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Your Old Family **Furniture**

OFTONDAY NIGHT - The Paper W.

(Continued from Page 16)

English settlers, we see the gradual development into a real industry. Following the American Civil War and due to conditions in the Old Country. an impetus was given to the industry and from 1860 to 1865 many shops were started in both eastern and western Ontario. In one of these shops. most of which employed only a few hands, the hand work was "supplemented by the power of one faithful old horse, walking around in a circle. which power was transmitted to the basement of the factory to operate two turning lathes, everything else from the planing of the lumber was done by hand. Dry kilns were unknown and logs were sawn the length of chair rung or leg, split to approximate dimensions and put up on the rafters to dry" (Jas. Acton). Such was typical of the making of furniture in the first "factories". Some apprentices received \$20 per year and keep for the first year, increasing gradually to \$80 in the fifth year.

Your old family furniture may have come from such sources. Considerable of it may be of walnut and a few comments on this beautiful wood are of particular interest. One often hears the suggestion that veneered furniture is cheap, veneers being used to save the cost of more expensive woods. Such is not the case. Only by veneering may the most beautiful grain of the wood and the richest effects be obtained, the several thicknesses of wood, properly glued together, combining strength and lasting qualities. In the British Museum are Egyptian pieces dating back to 1500 B. C., showing that the process of veneering was known to the ancients. Egypt, Greece and Rome used this form of construction in the building of warships, on account of its greater resistance to expansion and contraction, and for its greater strength. Modern science has developed the construction to a fine degree.

Walnut was fairly abundant until about 1850. On account of its beauty and superior structural qualities, it was cut extensively and for twenty years prior to the World War much was exported from the States to Germany, ostensibly for veneer but, as was learned later, for a reserve supply of gun stocks. There are now no walnut forests in Canada or the States. During the present century, the practice has grown of collecting a tree here and a tree there, wherever found and purchasable. By this method, it is claimed that steady production may be maintained indefinitely, the supply for the making of furniture in Canada coming mostly from the States, the demand for this wood and for oak making it necessary to import about sixty per cent. of the raw materials Where practicable, the lumber is air-dried for at least ninety days and then kiln dried to reduce the large proportion of the natural moisture which runs from thirty to sixty per cent. and bring it down to about five per cent. Even in the factories, where the greatest care is exercised in retaining proper temperature and proper humidity, this lumber will absorb up to seven or eight per cent. of moisture after being treated. Thus it may readily be understood why the finishing woodwork should not be built into one's home until a reason able time after the building has been plastered.

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to cover, containing 100 illustrations of SATURDAY NIGHT by Mr. Galbraith, homes from actual photographs, tothe former dealing with matters per- gether with dozens of plans and valutaining to the designing and building able information for the prospective of the home. SATURDAY NIGHT home builder. Price: One Dollar per offers to its readers what is probably copy, postage included. Money will the finest book of its kind ever pub- gladly be refunded to any purchaser lished, over 100 pages 9" x 12", beauti- who does not consider the book equal



MISS FRANCES McDONALD One of Vancouver's popular younger set members. Sis the daughter of Mrs. Donald Hogarth McDonald and niece of Brig.-General and Mrs. Harold McDonald.

—Photo by Vanderpant.



Left — Corner of a modern room, furnished by the Junior League on the Fi/th Floor.

How Modern Toronto Likes Her House Furnished

May be seen in tangible form in a Group of Rooms on the Fifth Floor, and in "Junior League Bungalow", Main Floor, House Furnishings Building, furnished with the co-operation of

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to illustrate this all-absorbing topic of house decoration from the customer's viewpoint, and in order to present it from various angles, we secured the co-operation of the Junior League. . . . A committee was appointed, each member of which took charge of a single room. . . . Each lady chose her own furnishings and discussed schemes with our decorators as if she were furnishing her own house . . . There is also a group of tables set by various members of the Junior League.

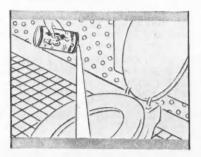
The Ladies Responsible for the Decorations Are:

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Mrs. John McKee
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Mrs. Adair Gibson
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Mrs. Clarkson Jones
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to Nature A Return

DOWN IN THE VALLEY,' by H. Freeman; Musson Book Company, ronto, 357 pages; \$2.00.

By JOHN LINNELL

THIS is a book to which one warms I slowly but surely as the story grows. At first its hero, Everard Mulliver, though seemingly fortunate in most things but his first name, is not a very convincing character. We meet him a month after the death of his tyrannous old mother free at last to do as he pleases with himself and the flourishing grocery business in Bury, bequeathed to him by his parents.

He is thirty-three, and he decides to celebrate his freedom by getting drunk—needless to say not too near home. Once on the road in his car, however, his mood undergoes a change width is completed when, accidentally, he catches his first glimpse of the attractive village of Lindmer. "There below him, in all its length and deep slenderness, stretched the vallay and, strung across it like a chain hanging from the church-yard steps, the village street, which but for one little compact ofshoot of houses to the right, was the village. It was a vista of white walls, earth-russet tiles and clinging thatch, of over-hanging gables and soaring chimneys, winding a little, serpent-like, down to a ford at the valley-bottom and up again to the solemn, presiding church tower. From top to bottom there was no conformity between house and house; but the harmony which they created was inescapably manifest, clothing the valley with the naturalness of a perfect-fitting garment."

Chance, love of beauty and a whim brought Mulliver to Nve at Lindmer, though at first he was only a week-end visitor to the cottage he bought and the art and visitor to the cottage he bought and the whole it was destined to play his part in the garden he made. But, once in Lindmer, he was destined to play his part in the garden he made. But, once in the whole it was an envisible part. We see him coming hack by degrees to the soil his forebears had deserted, and thus not only fulfilling his own desire but generally, of the village society, foregathering back by degrees to the book. We see him part of the village on the quoit team and largely instrumental in a historic victory.

The chief interest of the book, however, centres around the private drama of his relations with the two chief formale characters—the passiquate and beautiful Ruihle Gathercole, and Laura Quainton, his neighbour and house-keeper, enslaved by her bestial husband Steve, Here, if at all, is the core of the story which is quietly joyful in its gradual unfolding because written chief-ty from Mulliver's standpoint; and here too are to be found its chief failings. There is little to be said against the story as a whole. It possesses human interest in plenty; only Mr. Freeman, in the writer's optinon, just fails to make enough of it. It is not that the actions and words of his characters are in any way unnatural. On the contrary they are quite convincingly the reverse. But we miss here the something which might have been added, had the author really lived inside them. None of his characters is elimeated in the bold, strong lines which would supply the intensity required to make the story grip as it should with an affectionate wealth and beauty of detail, yet rarely stands clearly before the reader's eye.

I have only one further fault to find—the rather unsatisfactory shelving of Laura Quainton's eventual fate which, to me at least, was of greater moment than anyone else's, even Mulliver's own. Apart from these points, I have enjoyed this book and



H. W. FREEMAN

had tasted sweeter for being grown in the soil where he had worked. From the earth man came, all his days she red him and at length he returned to her; she held within her the springs of life, and the closer man was to her, fulfilling her immemorial purposes, the more fully, the more truly he seemed to be alive."

Spring is Far

WHEN you pick up this volume of werse, open it half way through. There, in the section called "Other People," you will find some half-dozen scattered poems of true merit. These of all the poems in the book meet that test of first impressions—the feeling that you would like to read them again. Thus, I think, is the volume justified. Pearls, even small and scattered ones, are rare enough in any volume of verse for their appearance to take the edge off criticism. And it is well that this is so, for the bulk of the verses in this book come unhappily close to all that is most aggravating in modern American poetry.

You know the type. It is sown broadcast by a host of waverers between Amy Lowell and Gertrude Stein. In their eyes the older poetry—the poetry that was "simple, sensious, passionate"—has exhausted its possibilities. There is nothing of it in their work. They fee from simplicity as from rhyme. They are as innocent of passion as of profundity. Their violent and unreal imagery produces somewhat less sensuous impression than the contemplation of the delicate and ingenious lines, say, of the figure 7. In its stead they offer triumphantly their thin concetts stragging in monosyllables down the page, burdened with adjectives that are meaningless and ending with tags of philosophic reflection that are either poetry.

Miss Scott has not completely escaped from that company. Even at her worst—and "A Newspaper Ballad" in memory of the Vestris comes close to a blasphemy of art—she is, it is true, innocuous rather than actively offensive. But her best is sufficiently above this standard to make her frequent adherence to it regrettable. She has a sincere craftsmanship that can produce carefully wrought and colorful prose; and though it is mildly irritating when she chops it into irrelevant fragments and calls it verse, it has time and again a true poetic quality. And in such a poem as "For Emily Bronte" she shows that her medium need not yield in effectiveness to more traditional forms. But the bulk of her work still resembles too monotonously the innumerable productions of those clever, bitter young women and clever, effentiate young mer for whom the height of art is the emptiness of smart fullities. It is this sort of person whose influence will eventually create a new vogue for Tennyson. And it will serve them

Behind

THE WINTER ALONE," by Evelyn Scott; Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith, Toronto; 127 pages; \$2.50. By EDGAR McINNIS

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A S A narrative, a tale of great passion, overwhelming emotion, or hair-raising exploits, "The Great Meadow" is a failure. Yet there is passion in it, the kind of passion that leads men to struggle, to persist and to accomplish. There is emotion in it, too, tender, simple emotion that is the outward token of sincerity and abiding triendship. Of adventure and mystery there is an abundance for the king's soldiers, the turbulence of an angry, teadrulk Boston, the sinister threatenings of neighbours and the grinning brutality of Indian braves, make at least part of the background for Miss Robert's By JESSIE E. McEWEN

For she has written of those stormy days of 1778, of the new days that followed in 1778 and 1781, and she has gone, not to the petulance of Bostom, nor to pettiness of neighbourly quarrels, for her main theme, but to the opening of a new country, the long march over mountains to the great meadow—Kentucky, Daniel Boone, kindly-faced, strong-limbed and valiant, is one of her heroes. And there are others, whose names to-day, are carved in memorial tablets in Kentucky towns—James Harrod, William Comes, Anne Pogne, Abraham Chapline. The line is too long for listing but these few will show that Miss Roberts has given her story a definite historical setting. Indeed, that is her one purpose; it is not to tell a story, it is not to reveal the achievements nor the exploits of one particular individual, it is to depict the gallantry and the bravery of all those who dared to be ploneers.

From the first pages to the last, this purpose is conspicuous, not because of constant tributes to courage, but because of the simple and detailed manner in which ploneer life is described. Every household task is mentioned, nay more, is explained; every event of the journeying and of the clearing and building is recorded. Ploneer life predominates; Berk Jarvis and his clear-visioned wife, Diony, are figures only in this great, detailed portrayal. There ending procession gets wearlsome. The picture might have been made a heroine. The reader's sympathy would have been held, and by descriptions of disjointed narratives but by the thoughts, the puzzling fears, and the sungle joys of Diony. He would have waited eagerly and impattently for Berk's return; he would have responded understandingly and maybe with a slight choke in his throat, when Diony chose her man. He would have settlement.

Here, indeed, is all the material for a great heart-throbbing tale of pioneer privations and courage, and the author has passed it by, to give, instead an explicit and accurate description of the time. And she has done well. We have had enough of "sob stuff"; we have had enough of "sob stuff"; we have had enough of "sob stuff"; we have had enough of "enguifing emotions." "The Great Meadow" is not a novel; it will live long after most pioneer novels have been discarded, for it explains not only the life of a new country, but also the mental qualities of those people who dared to undertake its hazards.

"The Great Meadow" has been written with care, care in the selecting and grouping of details and conspicuous care in maintaining style. This latter has its disadvantages; almost invariably it robs a narrative of vigour and conviction. In this book, however, it brings confidence; it gives the reader an assurance that the author knows whereof she writes and it gives to pioneer tradition, a reality that is essential to nationhood.

Relentment By W. S. M.

I could be content to die,
If I knew that when I lie
In the earth, and rot away,
Lovers of some future day
Passing by that spot would say: Than in all the gardens round.



ELIZABETH

Humanism

(Continued from Page 6)
of greatly extended "quod semper,
ubique, quod ab omnibus"—a
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the New Humanists,
ect tone of reverence
the the name of the
hillpistinism—except
contemptuous atti-

"THE GREAT MEADOW" by Elizabett Madox Roberts; Viking Press, Irwir & Gordon, Toronto; 338 pages; \$2.00 The New Country

OX ROBERTS

The No lew (?)

desire to write a musical comedy," says Richard Lindley Brown, youngest of the contributors to this volume and himself a graduate student at Harvard; and his typical undergraduate might be the grandson of the very student who told Arnold that "Can'st thou not minister to a mind diseased" should be paraphrased "Can you not wait upon the lunatic?" Like Arnold too they are absolutely opposed to the claims of the sciences to be able to impart "education," "In shifting the basic common discipline from humane letters to natural science, modernism has abandoned the mind," says Sherlock Bronson Gass, Professor of English at Nebraska; and one of the men against whom he most directly utters this complaint is Aldous Huxley, who actually is the grandson of the Thomas Huxley whom Arnold rebuked for advocating the study of science in preference to that of humane letters. Arnold saw that science was doing these things even in the green tree of the days of Thomas, but his prophetic eye told him with uncanny accuracy what it would do in the dry, which is Aldous. His protest, in the form of a theory of education, has been before us for just about fifty years, and does not seem to have achieved any thing to speak of. Is it likely to achieve tude towards bishops and missionaries, an attitude which is easily explained on the ground that organized religion had not then had time to adapt itself to the new discoveries of science as it is partly managing to do at present. It is worthy of note that some of these writers, in a not very humanistic effort to make Humanism an entirely American product, actually import Arnold into the history of philosophy in the United States by claiming him as simply an intellectual descendant of Emerson!

Like Arnold, the New Humanists are chiefly concerned about education, and are careless about political institutions; a democracy which does not produce better democrats than they see around them has no claims to their reverence. Like Arnold, they are for discipline and restraint; like Arnold they have little sympathy with Romanticism and regard freedom so only a means to an end. Like Arnold they are appalled at the mental attitude of the vast majority of even the "best people" of their time. "The typical student of literature may be known by four characteristics,—a fear of Spencer, a dislike of Milton, a hatred of Wordsworth, and a suppressed desire to write a musical comedy." says a fear of Lindey Brown, youngest of the contributors to this volume and himself a graduate student at Harvard; and his

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merit are well worth reading. their interest and high literary Here are eight books which by

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and the ado imself. He r soldier couls s—a training and the Er

person. She has become beautiful and alluring, and her voice has developed a hitherto unknown beauty. The professor wished to keep his eye on this phenomenon of which he alone realizes the true significance, so he takes her to France with his family. She becomes aloof, unaware of people, living only in her dreams, speaking to none of the men who fall in love with her. Finally she disappears only to reappear again singing in the Saile Jena in Paris. For her final truimph she comes to London to sing in the Beethoven Hall. There the professor makes known his great love for her. The climax is not what one might expect; she does not fail the vast audience assembled to hear her, but gives a faultless and epoch making performance, then she falls dead. MARSE ROBERT, KNIGHT OF THE CONFEDERACY," by James C. Young; New York. Rae D. Henkle Thomas Allen: pp. 862, and illustrations. sonality.

Muric Harris is to be congratulated
muriting a book of such merit, and
we feel that the prize was well won.

By W. STEWART WALLACE

Beauty Ancient

"THE DOOM OF CONAIRE MOR." by W. E. Walsh; Louis Carrier, Mont-real; 340 pages; \$3.50. RIMMER By T. D.

L of sorrow and the reigns of Her VIII, through the when Shane O'Nel slain, under Charles, slon of Cromwell, I.

or interative insurpassed by the Arthurtan or Charlemagne romanices.

Of that which has come down, the Red Branch Cycle and the Finn or Ogslan Cycle are the main streams, though numerous tributuries exist in the form of minor sagus and legends. The Red Branch Saga deals with Conor mac which Cuchulain was the most famous.

Mr. Walsh in his book takes a legend adaing probably soon after the Cuchulain epoch. Conaire the great was the first Irish king of the Christian era and the presence of Conai Cearnach, unless arbitrarily introduced, makes a definite link with the soul-stirring days of Cuchulain Mr. Walsh's book lacks the interpretative beauty achieved by Synge, hit propertive beauty achieved by Synge, and John Walsh has woven into the themerincarnations of Queen Etain, which under his hand grow into a charming on the historic destruction of the Bruden deal Derga in which Conaire was slain by British and Irish outlaws but Mr. Walsh has woven into the themerincarnations of Queen Etain, which under his hand grow into a charming of the Bruden on the historic destruction of the Bruden Several Incidents in his book differ from some of the versions I have read the story is a charming of Etain by Midit is mentioned without reference to the famous chessboard. Then he makes the renegades throw a spear to warn Conaire whereas the legend has it they lit a whereas the legend has it they lit and setory is a charming evocation of an ancient legend and is evidently a work of love. One chapter, particularly, is unforgettable and has all the acribes the figures in Conaires retuined by interesting to the reader of ancient and high romance. Mr. Walsh writes well and many of the pages reveal impaginative beauty. The book is tasterfully designed and the flustrations and mirably executed and well in harmony will the subject of the story.

What Price Purity?

CENSORED: THE PRIVATE LIFE OF THE MOVIES" by Pare Lorentz and Movris L. Ernst; Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith, Toronto: 199 pages; \$8.50.

GTRANGELY enough, in this land of certical discussion of moving picture caritical discussion of moving picture censorship to appear between the covers of a book. The authors, in a carefully and logically built up argument, produce as damning an indictment of picture censorship as was ever levelled against other forms of suppression, but admit theirs is a cry in the wilderness unlikely to accomplish much in the way of relief.

Their indictment, while written for United States consumption, will amaze the average Canadian picture fan who feels. When coming away from the talkies after one of those irritating salent bits, that he has been cheaded out of something over which his American cousins were permitted to lick their lips. Not so. A list of specific cuts and by the authors to have entirely ruined feature releases of 1927 and 1928 shows that only 30 per cent. of scenes eliminated across the border were also clipped in Ontario. New York, according to the list of deletions, is far more puritanical than Ontario while Quebec, with much stricter standards of public morality, still has a broadminded and tolerant censor board compared with Pennsylvania.

Why all this censorship? Why, as adults, are you and I not permitted to choose what we shall see it and what we will pay for shall see it and what we will pay for shall see it and what we will pay for a blong.

Distinguished

SATURDAY NIGHT - Literary Section

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"There's never been anything like it since Creation," said Yancey Cravat, eyes flashing, coattails swishing. "Creation, hell! That took

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Of Tristram in my heart, or hear his sighs,

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seamy side of sex from a narrow-minded
girl. All her youth she struggled to overcom
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ROGUE

the airs of the propounders of a new system. But upon examination the New Humanism seems to be fairly old, a circumstance which does not impair its slightly lessen its chances, and those of its propounders, for permanent glory. For the New Humanism is simply the old Humanism of Socrates and of the Renascence and of Matthew Arnold, fursished up with one or two new weapons for meeting the new competition with which II is confronted. It is reassertion of the dualism of the universe, differing only from previous assertions in that it is directed against a somewhat they do not constitute a new view of the universe.

Irving Babbitt and Paul Elmore More have been attacking the prevalent contemporary thought of their age and climate for some thirty years. It is only recently that they and a few other writers have become conscious of a certain unity underlying their protests and have drawn together in the guise of a school of thought. The present volume is described on the wrapper as their "first concerted sortie into American life," and is certainly the first instance of so many of them (fifteen) getting together between one set of covers. The step is a wise one. A chorus of voices singing in the same key and under the same baton is vastly more effective than a rear of disconnected shouting by the same number of vocalists. And it is highly desirable that our New Humanists should be listened to, even

New Humanism is essentially negative, and that its positive elements are all old, is pretty well evidenced by the amount of space which all the contributors to this volume devote to merely attacking the ideas to which all the contributors to this volume devote to merely attacking the ideas to which they are opposed. Theirs is a task of destruction; the task of construction has already been performed for them. The key essay of the volume is Irving Babilt's attempt at a definition of Humanism, and as soon as he gets to modern times he finds himself almost wholly concerned with what Humanism is opposed to are quite a number of things which are mistakenly supposed to belong to it, such as humanitarianism, self-expression, and in literature both realism and sentimentalism. Mr. Babbitt if finds that the most serious confusion in the use of the word Humanist has arisen from its appropriation by the Humanistanism, and the next most serious confusion was started by Mr. Walter Lippmann in his "A Pretace to Morals," when he applied the term Humanism to the process of "adjusting oneself to the cosmic order that is revealed to the selentific investigator in his laboratory." The cosmic order that is eir Now these ultimate values (if they an exist) cannot be deduced from any of the facts of the physical universe with the facts of the physical universe with which science concerns itself. The favorite Humanist dictum is that there is a "law for thing," and a "law for man," and that the two are absolutely distinct. Microscopes and statistics will take us as near as we can get to the "law for man," Three different methods have been employed in past times for ascertaining this "law for man"—this system to learn the "law been employed in past times for ascertaining this "law for man"—this system to as a mere animal but as a spiritual heart of a baolute values for man regarded not as a mere animal but as a spiritual heart of them, which has been being. One of them, which has been found useful by vast numbers of men for many centuries, and whose widency spread disappearance today is a primary reason for the prevalence of the herestes that the Humanist septone—the herestes that the Humanist septone—the herestes that the mechanical sense given to it by the Fundamentalists. But the prevalence of the preted in the mechanical sense given to the typical Humanist. There are exceptions, such as T. S. Eliot, but generate to the typical Humanist such as T. S. Eliot, but fenerate erally speaking the Humanist is unwilling to get his ultimate values either from a Church or from a Book. The mind can only be induced to accept such authority by a certain "enthusiasm, and which he selects (Eliot selects the switch he selects (Eliot selects the



WOODCUT BY THE UKRAINIAN ARTIST NALEPIN SKA-BOYTCHUX

GENTLE

By H. J. DAVIS

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWN-ING," by Louise Schutz Boas; Long-mans, Green, Toronto; 216 pages; \$3.50.

For our revamped Humanism is escientially an attempt to push the scientists back into their places, to remind them that there is one subject upon which Science can have nothing to say, and that is the subject of ultimate values. Science can tell us whether it is better for long life to eat meat or macaroni; whether it is better for currency stability to use gold or silver; whether it is better for civil order to hang murderers or send them to fall or hospital. These are immediate amount of current popular thinking assumes that they are the only values with which we have to concern ourselves. But Science cannot tell us whether it is better for a man to gain the whole world or to save his own soulules it abolishes that question by denying that he has any soul to save; but all the relative and immediate outlanders. IT WAS a fruitful discovery for the plographies and private correspondence of leading figures in the world of literature and art. And few of the newer forms of the novel have been so immediately successful. We may therefore expect a considerable crop of these books until all the more obvious subjects have been exhausted. The life of Elizabeth Barrett Browning is full of good material and it has been admirably turned to account here to make a pleasant and romantic story. It is very simple and straightforwardbut the necessary characters are all provided. A heroine frail, deltate and beautiful, living in romantic society of the window-seat with the sun aboven to us on the very first page in a most picturesque setting—"deltately poised on the window-seat with the sun dimity penetrating the stained glass has green as any privet-hedge a bird Might choose to build in the green are carpet and green-daped bed, and the colored lights that danced on green carpet and green-daped bed, and the dreamy child with curis falling over her serious face leaned against the green wall as she guided her pencil over a tiny slip of paper." While still a child she gained a reputation as a gifted



the Colored Crayon by Dickinson.

UNIVERSI

and critics of the day, and surrounded by an ever growing circle of admiring correspondents. Moreover the pampered and spoiled child of a rich father who is represented with those of a Jamacan slave-owner, who developes a curious monomania, which takes the form of refusing to allow any of his numerous family to be married.

Here is a situation which is bound to become interesting as soon as the inevitable hero is introduced. And it become highly romantic when he at last appears as no other than Robert Browning, a poet of great promise, but sufficiently well-to-do to be unpopular, a few years younger than the heroine, and a man of splendid vitality and great charm. Owing to the difficulties of the situation and her frail health a good deal of their love-making was done by means of letters, and Mrs. Boas has excellent material in these long, unrest, the villain of the piece, is unsuspecting; but his attitude to the suitors of his other daughters is so compromising that the lovers realize they have reft, the villain of to go to Italy for the winter in search of health, an elopement is planned and the heroine, with her maid and her pet dog and a sufficient private income of her own, which her maid and her pet dog and a sufficient private income of herow, which her maid and her pet dog and a sufficient private income of herown, which her maid and her pet dog and a sufficient private income of herow, which her maid and her pet dog and a sufficient private income of herow, which her maid and her pet dog and a sufficient private income of herow, which her maid and her pet dog and a sufficient private income of herow, which her maid and her pet dog and a sufficient private income of herow, which her father was not able to touch were transferred to the care of Browning and carried off to Italy. After this, although for years Elizabeth continued to write to her father, her letters were always unopened, and he refused ever to be general and her pet dog and a very to the search of her were always unopened.

to see her again.

The rest of the book continues the story of their idyllic life together, with some reference to her increasing fame and the beginnings of Browning's own recognition as a poet. We get a glimpse of their poetic activity sometimes, and of their interest in Italian politics and more particularly in mesmerism—the two subjects on which they differed violently in opinion. But the latter part of the book is also mainly occupied with scenes from their private life and stories about their son, Penini, until the final illness and death of Mrs. Boas has indeed produced a very charming book for an idle hour, and there is nothing in it to disturb unduly those who object to their entertainment being interrupted by any appeal to consider the produunder problems of life or their produces of life.

whose goal is profit without argument, who are in terror of the very business they control and who have never been known to utter one word of deflance on behalf of the artistic in pictures; idle women who write letters to censors and governments and who for want of something or other; the 1917 model press agent who did his job of painting Hollywood as a den of vice so well that the idea cannot now be blasted from the public mind; mass indifference and ignorance of the work that censors do. But there is a ray of hope. Public indifference is waning. During the past eight years 45 additional censorship measures were introduced into various vorth American legislative halls and all were defeated. Further, there is curiosity on the part of picture goers as to who and why are censors. Reform, it is admitted, is possible but not probable.

each country censors had made the ploture different. You may remember the scene where Uncle Jack, the stuttering book agent, calls on the sister act while the blonde is bathing. Censors of four nations grew pale at the thought of a blonde bathing. Here in Toronto she could talk about it but not bathe, so we saw a blank screen from which came words. In U.S.A. (Erle, Pa.) the whole scene died. In England the blonde bathed and talked but was not permitted to dry herself after the tub and in Germany you got your money's worth—in English too.

The book is illustrated with banned picture scenes, and adds, by way of subtle propaganda, a picture of the chairman of the Maryland censors who look. A logical and almost unanswerable argument, recommended for those who take their pictures seriously.

The Fine Arts

For a book to be reviewed at all in PUNCH is an honour; for a foreign book to be so reviewed is a signal honour; but for such a book to be called "a giant" by Punch is superlative. This is what PUNCH says about the book that has remained a best-seller for three years, namely,

ART AND CIVILIZATION: Essays arranged and edited by F. S. Marvin and A. F. Clutton-Brock; Oxford University Press; 263 pages; 22 full-page illustrations; \$3.75.

By C. T. CURRELLY

A who are more than general readers, this collection of essays is one of the most important publications yet issued on the subject of the fine arts. Like the preceding seven volumes in The Unity Series, it had its origin in lectures given at a "Unity History School," in this case the one held in Vienna in August, 1923. It has been planned by the editors as a companion volume to number VI in the series, Science and Civilization. short bibliography at the end of essay is a useful feature.

The writers who have been chosen are all extremely well-known, with a very definite right to an authoritative opinion. Though written by nine different authors, there is a remarkable continuity in the book. One thing, however, is almost a trap for the unwary. The expression is no simple and charming that it is not easy to realize the intense concentration of the volume. Take, for instance, Laurence Binyon's essay on The Art of Asia, 27½ pages in length. It is the most condensed, yet the clearest expression I have ever read in a book of this kind. All the writers have tried to look at their subject from a broad, human, philosophical standpoint, widely differing from the biographical method of a few years ago. The book opens with an extremely good introduction by F. S. Marvin, in which he gives a general outline of the subject and suggests its relation to modern life, showing, for one thing, how our attention to-day is focussed on engineering rather than on architecture, sculpture, and painting, as it was in the Renaissance.

The Origin of Art, by G. Elitot Smith, I found the only really weak essay. The author goes into the anatomical side of our rapid brain development due to the content of the second of the content o

adults, are you and I not primitive and itself primitive and Irish shall see it and what we will pay for where and Irish shall see it and what we will pay for where an interest and itself and what we will pay for where an interest and itself and what we will pay for what it is a shall be a shall

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OF CANADA

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"The Discovery of Canada is a little book that may be read at a sitting, but it contains within so small a compass a tremendous amount of information and is a miniature epic of the white man's coming." (Times-Journal, Fort William).

mountain scenery.

ment.

Mr. H. Glueck's essay on The Art of the Renalssance is very short, as it is a summing-up of a well-known field. The same is true of Mrs. Arthur Strong's chapter on Italian Art of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.

Mr. Clutton-Brock is the author of the next two essays. The Seventeenth and Eighteenth Century. Perhaps he is rather severe in his criticisms, and some of his readers will disagree with him, but his position is very well put.

In the last essay, Mr. Marvin reviews the prospects of Art in a Modern Democracy. I find this the least interesting of the chapters in a fascinating book.

A short bibliography at the end of each essay is a useful feature.

A

Search For America

By Frederick Philip Grove

By JOSEPH EASTON McDOUGALL Cease playing, let your stender lovely hands "The fly-leaf of A Search for America describes it as an epic, and grudgingly I allow it is so... This book, which is splendidly old-fashioned, is a giant. Mr. Grove infuses magic into struggle and poverty, and gives more detail than a less able writer could successfully handle. He makes us thankful again that tramps seem to make such excellent philosophers." (Punch, or The London Charivari, February 26, 1930, page 252).

e. Now of lovet, defore the Are. It find the wonder

In such warm silen liness ness the soft lights slips away. And I

woodwork, creep der's curve. Oh,

purpose of a man.

here, of woman (or of three

comment. Life, in the form,

women) warps and twists the

Done in swinging rhythms and sounding rhymes. Each animal pictured in black-and-white in some characteristic pose.

world calls for ever new

The problem of youth and its

By Flos Jewell Williams

\$2.00

CANADA'S FUR BEARERS By Robert Watson

BROKEN GODS

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No Music

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GRAPHIC

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LIMITED

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Prehistoric Art, by
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OTTAWA

CANADA

ays, by Michael Hol-ordinarily good. In lon, Mr. Holroyd be-sarly development in shows simply and to place, and the toppment, brought to place, and the volopment, brought of Greece and the fifterent Roman art, a manifestation of sturdy strength and idea of an "Eternal monly, but an atti-ermeated the Roman his greatest expres-

permanence. The idea of an "Eternal City" was not a term only, but an attitude of mind that permeated the Roman artist, who found his greatest expression in building.

In the sixth essay, The Art of Asia, Mr. Binyon has formidable compileations to deal with, owing to the vast area covered by the subject; but the way in which he shows the movements from Persia to Japan, and how the art of each country is a development of the mind and religion of its people, is brilliant and masterly.

The famous professor of Vienna, Joseph Strzygowski, writes on Old Christian Art. He shows how western Asia was responsible for much that has commonly been considered European, and gives a clear and most helpful expanation. In his next essay, Medieval Art, he expresses ideas by no means common to the origins of this great development.

No music, lest I know the ghostly tread rd, I may bear to

European Elegies

\$3.00

By Watson Kirkconnell

No recent book of verse has found such echo throughout Europe and America. "The most glorious wreath that any man since Tennyson has laid at the grave of the beloved dead." (Logrjetta, Reykjavik, Iceland). "A memorial humanly gripping and wholly unique in character, and at the same time a work of art of rare charm." (Die Litteratur, Berlin, Germany).

\$1.50

THE MISSON against overwhelming odds. Lee was in destroyed. While spook company best in American life. His father, placed their tribal "LTB.

LTB.

LTB.

Washington's isotenants; and his wife it is this which his whi

An Experiment

THE SOUND AND THE FURY"; by William Faulkner; Cape and Smith, New York and Toronto; 401 pages; \$2.50.

By THOMAS MURTHA

The Civil Service

R. MacGREGOR DAWSON

85.00

of Canada

WILLIAM FAULKNER is a young Southerner. The jacket claims that this book is the culmination of five years' work. Reading it gives one the feeling that Faulkner, in all good faith, is rocking the boat of Literature as did

The novel is in four parts: April 7, 1928; June 2, 1910; and Aprils 6 and 8, 1928. The first part will very effectively turn away the reader who believes in grammar and in punctuation; in brief, the reader who is a "one dimension Realist." Reading this part for the first time is a tour de force. It takes place in the mind of Beally, the thirty-three year old diots son in a decadent Southern family, and, as is often the rase, a sound, a sight, or an odour, is sufficient to bring the past swirling up and supplanting the present. Consequently, the beginning of the book is like a pond with the bottom stirred. But, when one has gone around the pond, studying it when it is at rest, he knows pretty well what is in the muddied water. A reading of the whole throws light on the first part. And then, one will certainly enjoy the sharp realism, a feature of the whole book. For an example of it, one need on to further than the first page. The only fit in the ointment is that it is rather illogical for an idot to have such a fine sense of discrimination, such a photographic mind.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

Of All Booksellers

"This is a book which demands the attention, not alone of the scholar, but of the long-suffering tax-payer on whose shoulders the defects of the public service ultimately fall."

From The Canadian Historical Review.

riting: I held the point of the knife at her The tension in places is very grains passage from Part Two suggine of it; likewise it will illustrate

unitary transport of the state ont take but a second just a section take I can do mine I can do mine

From a sketch of Count D. Orsay

sond I'll try not

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An Insider Looks at Wall Street
ANONYMOUS
Introduction by W. E. Woodwadd
The anonymity of this book conreals one of the most successful
men in the stock market roady.
The volume consists on arket roady.
The volume consists of servers of
letters written by this shrwed set.
Stock Exchange to his shrwed set.
Stock Exchange to his shrwed set.
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The time the letters were written.
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bow he actually carries out his

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will you close your eyes
One might quote many passages in
Parts Three and Four where the story
of the weak-minded uncle and his nicee
is unfolded in a way that reminds one
of the relentlessness of Oedipus Rex.
Jason, the uncle, is embittered against
people, and his hatreds propel him as
steam does an engine. In the last part
Faulkner scans the family and their
negro servants objectively, and does it
extremely well. The negroes aftee Berby
to church: Quentin, the niece, robs
her uncle Jason, and elopes with a
showman, and Jason, with murder in
his heart, pursues them unsuccessfully.
One feels the terrible truthfulness of
Faulkner is not copying any writer
in this part; he is working from experfence. As any Lowell says of certain
perfence. As Any Lowell says of certain
parts of first.

"It is a marvel of first."

McLean & Smithers, Toronto

"SAINT UDO," by Richard L. Masten, Thomas Allen, Toronto; 295 pages: \$2.00. A Simple Saint

By T. D. RIMMER

"Down in the Valley has qualities which will make it much boulds than "Joseph and His Brethren." A fine, meaty novel sharp with the good favor of the countryside. And the love story it tells will sit more than one heart this winter, spring and summer." Walter Yust in Philadelphia Ledger

SAINT UDO is a book of that quiet story develops. It should bring pleasure to many who appreciate a well-written and appealing tale which states no problems but is content to entertain. The book differs from many costume stories in that action and love interest are subordinate. The conventional setting of closks and swords serves merely to outline the character from whom the book takes its title. This character is as simple, as pious and as lovable as any I have met.

Pather Udo is a humble member of a monastery ruled over by a reasonably kind, if worldly abbot. Most of his life is spent among his poor and among his books. A lamentable trait in the good father is that he finds the pagan authors as engrossing as the Christian writers and often surpassing them in wisdom. His life is bounded by finth and gentle-"The Passion for the soil which was the theme of "Joseph" is reterated with augmented skill and beausy in "Down in the Valley, "Fits prose frequently has the solemn loveliness of organ mustic. There is no mistaking Mr. Freeman's stature as a writer." F.F.V. in N.Y. Post THE MUSSON BOOK COMPANY LTD. Publishers Toronto

At All Booksellers \$2.00

"An Idyll of Great Power.

schemes of his feudal lord and in bringing two lovers together.
Father Udo Is led so far away from
his fath that he extols in a sermon the
virtues of a saint of his own fashionling and aggravates his offence by producing alleged relics of his newlycreated saint. His good intentions are
not frustrated, however, and the relics
are responsible for an abundance of
miracles. The good priest attributes
this to the efficacy of prayer and counts
his blasphemy as forgiven, innocent of
the human agency working in his inter-

THEVALLEY

DOWN IN

H. W. FREEMAN Joseph and His Brethren

the human agency worms in me the fall of the human agency worms in the ead when after Father Udo's death a church dignitary visits his grave which has become a shrine without the church's sanction. As a result the fictional saint becomes a spiritual reality and the "life" written by the naive priest becomes his own history and places him in the Martyrology of his church.

The charm of the book is undeniable though the book is scarcely robust enough to leave a lasting impression. Mr. Masten has the gift of a quiet humor which despite its occasional front is invariably kindly and tolerant. The life of the priest has in him an ideal chronicler. Perhaps the closing paragraph of the book will give an inkling of the theme:

"The worst that can be said of Udo of Colema is that he was his own patton saint and tried to be worthy of himself, which may not be such a bad idea after all."

Historical

"THE ROAD OF THE GODS," a novel, by Isabel Paterson; Horace Liveright, New York; 264 pages; \$2.50. Romances

first book that Mrs. Takten but it is the hat I have read and toad of the Gods." I it oreading others, re the fashion and recreated the very THIS is not the first first of her books that I having read "The Road am looking forward to Historical novels are the Mrs. Paterson has recreated by the last of the peaceful of the last of the peaceful in the last of t

Wood, a sacred clan akin to the Druids who guarded a very ancient altar of the primitive Gods."

Hoath the High Priest, a man of thirty years or so, sets out to the place of "the Traffic" three days' lourney from his own tribal seat. Here from all parts will come merchants and travellers, to sell and barter, here also will come strange women and foreign men from the Outlands. The Washer of the Dead of Cowyth-An has died and from the Traffic the High Priest must bring a strange woman for the women of Cowyth-An do not pollute themselvee by touching the dead. Kathi the wife of the High Priest meets by touching the dead. Kathi the wife of the High Priest successor.

At the Traffic the High Priest meets well she may, but she must remain to be his father's successor.

At the Traffic the High Priest meets alan-one time priestess in the temple of Isis, woman of mystery, mature, glamorous. When he returns to Cowyth-An Alethea daughter of a Syrian courtedent is a disturbing influence and life is be the new Washer of the Dead, but Alethea is too vital, too restless to be content with this. Where she goes she is a disturbing influence and life is he were quite the same again for the High Priest nor for Kathi. But when the strange woman's grandchild is brought to her the tribe accept the little alien as one of them and Greda and little Hoath grew up together in minded about Greda. Put grew up together in deas. Cleon the Greek grandfather and Alethea woman of the cities did much for Greda, and to be a "Runner of the Gods." one must be very fit and very clear headed. And this charming though sceptical young lady was all habea women vennie marry but only

asks Hoath "What becomes of we die?" and her young hus-is her, "Those who have lived

APRIL 5, 1930

SATURDAY NIGHT - Literary Section



The Bystander

By MAXIM CORKI

The Literary Guild book for April. Since the beginning of the Revolution, Gorki has been working with ferocious eagerness on this immense novel. It is a portrayal of Russian life from the assassination of Alexander II. to the massacre at the coronation of the last Czar. All is seen through the eyes of the heir, first as a child, then as an adolescent and fina!!y as a young man. "Masterly description of people and events." Translated by Bernard Gilbert Guerney, \$3.00.



Gallows' Orchard

The American Book-of-the-Month selection for April. A grim story, this, as grim and unrelenting as is its background — A stern Scottish village. The style of narrative is very simple and graceful; but not so the characterization—it is interpretive and thoughtful and it gives the story a gripping sense of reality.

The story is of a girl whose fearlessness and honesty brings her the hatred of the villagers; it brings her bitter pain, and it brings her love, but nothing, no amount of suffering, no degree of happiness could save her from the vindictive hate of the village. \$2.50. Moorland

The Tiger

STATION DATE NIGHT

Gun

By Col. Henry W. Miller

Paris

By George Adam

By Hugh Broadbridge

Terror

George Adam knew the man, Clemenceau, the man who had a purpose and an ideal, and that is the man he sets forth in this book. And in the doing, he makes a setting of French political history that is invaluable to those who would know something of the growth of the Republic and of France's position during the war. Illustrated. \$3.00. Here is something new in the way George As of "thrillers," one which blends into pose an its composition an intense feeling for book its cornwall and its moors and combes. Deep in the woods below the Penwith moors Professor Kingsbury had made a bird sanctuary. Then came a nelghbour, a gun flend, whose depredations shatter the passe of the woods. The Professor, his beautiful ward, a young artist, and the local constable are drawn into a bitter struggle. \$2.00.

The Allies demanded in the Treaty rich in this of Peace that one of the long range of French guns used in the bombardment of Faris in 1918 be delivered in good condition with full information concerning its design and use. Neither gun nor information was ever delivered.

In has then ten years of searching in forsect to piece together the whole story. Colonel Miller, now presents the full story in its proper secting in the great derman offensives of 1918.

America and England By Nicholas Roosevelt

Sir Adam Braid The Case of

By Molly Thyne

Does the United States now hold the same dominant position in world affairs that was England's between the days of Queen Elizabeth and the outbreak of the World War?

This book attempts to answer this question. It brings together the latest available information as to the comparative resources and productivity of the United States and Great Britain. It discusses the relative positions of the two nations with respect to world finance, commerce and shipping.

With an appendix and graphs. \$3.60.

Goodbye to all That By Robert Graves

Illustrated \$3.00

James Ramsay MacDonald

By Mary Agnes Hamilton

Six years ago Mary Agnes Hamilton published a study of Ramsay MacDonald, in which she ventured the hazardous prediction that he would be Prime Minister of Britain. The prophecy became reality and even greater things than she dared to hope for six years ago have come into being.

An excellent study, sane in judgment and accurate in information. With frontispiece portrait. \$2.50.

nas a new volume coming along, "The Book of Simon," who is his small son and so it is not exactly a story. Mr. Knopf announces a new novel by Mr. Hergeshelmer—his first since 1926.

would be close to dealism it it were not for the clear mind of the author. She deals with the false spring of love and in doing so spans four generations, the takes a girl oppressed by an en-

I choose the tremblin Thus, though they

THE RYERSON PRESS

Publishers

See I nese at Your Bookseller's

CLAIRE SPENCER Humanity Sir Adam Braid was dead. It was unbelievable, unthinkable, impossible, for not five minutes before he had been talking! Little Mr. Webb had heard his angry tones, and the wrathful replies of a visitor; Jill Braid had heard the conversation too, and then they found him dead! Webb was aghast, Johnson the valet was frightened—at once they were caught up in a mystery that involved the Smiths, the Johnsons, the Webbs, being the stationer, and Jill Braid herself. \$2.00. Blue Rum is a literary work by a powerful and imaginative writer and yet it is as breathlessly exciting in many of its daring situations as the crudest "thriller." It is the story of the adventures which befell a young American mining engineer when he landed in Lisbon, a stranger and almost penniless. A ghastly murder, a sudden flight from Portugal, shipweed, and ot her adventures. The realizes the perguese justice and helps to in Soviet Russia re ve al. a drug ring, why Russia is seeking of the Atlantic. His ing standards of sex moadventures also leaf groups of Russian peoplediamond, the elegest of the flargest of the recovery of groups of Russian peoplemand in the flargest of the flargest of

Blue Rum

By E. Souza

Uprooted

Robert Graves writes of himself in an unprejudiced, frank manner that at once wins him confidence and admiration. What he has to say of himself and of the first thirty years of his life is as absorbing as his style of saying it is interesting. He went to Chatterhouse; he went to the front ary he was wounded, reported dead; refine a year of the war, married was a professor of Engarth he man and the man of the war married wand of the war. Married was a professor of Engarth he was a professor of Engarth he was a professor of Engarth him him not because he is weary of it, we think, but because it is so abmire, the Jew, the sorbing that it threat-The The author is a Russian; he appreciates Russian tradition; he realizes the perils that confront the country now; he has spent a year to make the final season for himself the conditions of the people from Petrograd to Siberia. In the opening chapters Mr. Hindus tells how and why Russia is seeking to uproot religion, private property, the modern family, exist. In grandards of sex morality, and western conception of romantic love. He explains what she is offering in their place, and in doing so he parades before the readers various groups of Russian people—the proletarian, the intellectual, the communist, the Jew, the Cossack, the woman. Illustrated. \$3.50.

By Maurice Hindus

THOMAS NELSON & SONS Limited

There is a vivid description of Urban's first appeal at a great gathering of clergy, nobles, knights and fighting men at Clermont in France. He was a tall.

APRIL 5, 1930

CASANOVA FOR FAMILY USE

CASANOVA," by Guy S. Endore: The John Day Company, New York: 390

The post-Endore Casanova remains exacely as he was before this book went to press—a liar, adventurer, charlatan, exhibitionist and sexual athlete. Had he lived in the twentieth century, Casanova would have posed as a spiritual healer to gullible old ladies and oversexed young ones. As it was, in the eighteenth century, the age of Reason, his obvious trump card was occuldsm. So he found in the crack-brained old Madame D'Urfé a docile old milch-cow whom he exploited shamelessly. With men he was apparently not so successful though he tells a cock and bull story about hoodwinking Thomas Hope the Amsterdam financier who was so impressed by Giacomo Casanova's cabalistic powers that he asked him to marry his daughter.

According to Glacomo he fascinated everyone by his wit, his scholarship and his magnetic charm. Strangely enough, apart from a few most unflattering references in police and diplomatic reports and the memoirs of the Prince de Ligne (which are late) the writings of all the great Europeans whom he claimed as familiars maintain an obstinate silence in regard to Casanova. He says for instance that he stayed with Voltaire at Les Délices and retails alleged conversations in which of course Glacomo not only holds his own but actually succeeds in getting Voltaire to change many of his opinions. Needless to say, there is not a word about the marvellous Venetian in Voltaire's lefters.

sanova seriously then is

He suffered obviously
des grandeurs, a malady
requently results from a
roth. There is only one

the Memoris and that is to begin by discounting nine-tenths as lies, arrant but amusing lies. The key-scene of this autobiographical novel, the escape from the prison called the Leads, at Venice, undoubtedly took place. What does it matter how, so long as we can enjoy Casanova's exciting version, which is excellent Dumas? The same applies to the adventure of the mysterious nun and the Cardinal de Bernis—a splendid fiction. To try to authenticate it as does Mr. Endore by adducting a vague statement of Stendhal's is waste of time. Stendhal knew no more about Casanova than we do. Now what is unassallable on the whole is the fascinating picture of social life in Europe of the eighteenth century for Casanova had really travelled widely for a man of his day. This picture Mr. Endore has the good sense to reproduce in its main features as Casanova drew it. In a sense Casanova incarnates the spirit of the eighteenth century—its pseudo-science, its rationalism, superarts. The Memoris form one of the rare cosmopolitan documents of the time. At one moment Glacomo is in London, at Madame Cornelys' mansion, Carlisle House, where she entertained the quality at two guineas a head; the next sees him whisked off to Paris to the bouldoir of Silvia, who was Marivaux's leading lady at the Theatre Italien. He goes to Holland, so he says to negotiate a twenty million franc loan for the king of France—a colossal lie. Now he is in Switzerland visiting Voltaire and Haller and strangely enough he did see Haller. A duel in Poland, a jail in Barcelona, audiences with Frederick the is in Switzerland visiting Voltaire and crant of the rare recoma, audiences with Frederick the single of France—a colossal lie. Now he is in Switzerland visiting Voltaire and colona, and deanes with Frederick the single of France—a colossal lie and the publicated with that infinitable \$dan\$ and dramatic talent which he possessed to a unique degree.

s So, by gambling, lying and spying, he worked his way from one capital to tanother, leaving behind him a trail of furious creditors and remorseful women ending up finally as protégé to the Count of Waldstein who made him librarian of his castle at Dux near Toeplitz. Here the old scoundrel, still incredibly vain and frascible devoted his old age to the concoction of the Memoirs, wrote an unreadable novel and dabbled in mathematics and history.

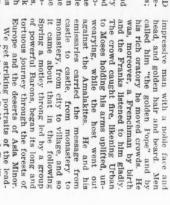
JERUSALEM

I Tameriane has applied to the story of the Crusade something of the method remployed by Emil Ludwig in "Napoleon." Travelling personally along the route taken and utilizing available is sources of information, he has woven into a vivid, continuous narrative the movements and heroes involved in the sources of information and the first caputer of, Jerusalem from the Moslems, eight centuries ago. Most of the book is devoted to the first Crusade, which began in 1087, when William Rufus ruled in England, and which resulted in Christian occupation of the Holy City, for upwards of two generations. The subsequent Crusades are briefly reviewed as consequent upon, and naturally different from the first.

At the end of the night of the Dark Ages, a multitude of our ancestors left their homes. They started out on what they called the Voyage of God. It was a migration and a journey and war. All kinds of people joined the marchers, lords and vagabonds, fighting men and peasants, proud ladies and tavern drabs. They warted to live there, in the Promised Land. On the shoulders of their home world into Asia, to set free with their own hands the Sepulchre of Christ. They wanted to live there, in the Promised Land. On the shoulders of their fackets they wore a Cross, sewn out of cloth, and because of this they were called the Cruciati, or Cross-bearrers. Most of them died on the way. But the rest went on, and after three years, some of them reached their destination. For the first time, all the people of Christendom speaking different languages, and separated from each there was a single the common enterprise. Christendom had taken up the sword against Islam, the way were and some two million people perished in it.

To Pope Urban II, instead of to Peter the Hermit is awarded the chief credit for launching the first Crusade. Confronted by the power of the Emperished the sword against the Indied holders of Livers about uniting Christendom by calling for a Holy War against the Indied holders of the Pensel of Christ, and those who ca

JATAN O



impressive man with a noble face and head, and golden hair and beard. Men called him "the golden Pope" and by his rich oratory he moved crowds. He was, moreover, a Frenchman by birth and the Franks listened to him gladly. The crowd caught fire, likening Urban to Moses holding his arms uplifted, unwearying, while the host went out e against the Analakites. He and his emissaries carried the message from castle to castle, from monastery to monastery to monastery from city to village, and so it came about that in the following spring a motley throng led by a group of powerful Barons, began its long and tortuous journey through the forests of Europe and the deserts of Asia Mnor.

We get striking portraits of the leaders, who included Godfrey of Bouillon, Raymond, Count of Follouse, Steven, Count of Blois, Hugh, Count of Vermandy. Bohemund the Norman, Count Baldwin, and Tancred. Norman, Count Baldwin, and Tancred. Norman, Count Baldwin, and Tancred. Norman and Provencals, Franks and Rhinelanders, were the most humorous in the throng. The author paints with a broad trush the story of the three-year march through heat and cold, rain and much sun and dust clouds. There were the delays at Constantinople, and at various stages along the route in Asia Minor, caused in part by the double dealing of the Emperor Alexis, of which we learn something in the diary of the latter's daughter, Anna. The battless against the Turks, the seizure of Turkish cities, the steady reduction of the host from perhaps 250,000 to 25,000 or 30,000 bedraggled Pilgrims, are all graphically described. The motives of the headers are mixed. There is much his cities, and much jealousy and self-seeking. When the Barons quarrel, the common people in the multitude insist on pushing forward in the face of all obstacles, so finally the Holy City falls into their hands, and Christian Kings rule in Jerusalem for many years. Thus is the tomb of Seigneur Jesus redeemed. This is, perhaps, the most readable account of the Great Crusade yet pro-

Mr. John Buchan has written another story of picturesque adventure, and found, as he always does, a good title for it, "Castle Gay." Mr. A. E. W. Mason, whose "Four Feathers" has been a notable film success, has also i finished a new story. "The Dean's El-bow." A third novelist, for whom the Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton also publish, Mr. A. S. M. Hutchinson, likewise has a new volume coming along. "The Book of Simon." who is his small son, and so it is not exactly a story. Mr. and so it is not exactly a story.



ranslator of "Clemenceau" Martet.

Mrs. Paterson makes her characters normal human beings that you can like, detest or admire. They are never savages to be pitted or despised. Their problems are genuine, and the characters themselves are never shadowy, they are clear-cut. Alethea eating her heart out with hatred is still the haughty and magnificent. Hoath the High Priest is a sincere kindly man as befits a priest. Hoath the young priest is just a nice boy very much in love with his more clever wife. Greda is born sophisticated with the culture of Greece in her veins and a mind as enquiring as Eve herself. Kathi's very sweetness was her strength.

And these very human people of two housand years ago have their own roblems, because of love, hatred, the usiness of living and war, and they oo find that hatred is a two-edged word.

The two young things are as inter-sting as any modern pair of lovers.

"FALSE SPHING," by Beatrice Kean Seymour: Longmans, Green, Toronto; 334 pages; \$2.50. A Civilized Novel

By T. D. RIMMER

Sex relationship throughout the ages has had many variations. It flaunted in the Ptolemy dynasty as legitimized incest. It roted hotly through Elizabethan days, slunk shamefacedly under Charles II and became outwardly anaemic under Victoria. In our enlightened age it is again becoming blithe. With the war playing the role of Samson and pulling down the pillars of restraint, the temple of our inhibitions is almost a heap of stones and Venus is in the ascendant. Unaware of Oscar Wilde's dictum, art has copied nature and we find the reflection of these conditions in the modern novel. This has been all to the good for if it opened a profitable door to the merely pornographic it has also allowed sincere artists to deal with problems hitherto taboo. If it allowed the publication of regrettable books it also allowed the publication of that remarkably tragic and moving study, The Weff of Lonelmess.

Mrs. Seymour's book is neither Freudian nor in the least degree sexy. It is a completely civilized novel which would be close to idealism if it were not for the clear mind of the author. She deals with the false spring of love

The life of Virginia Brodie is a fine, interpretative study. But the scope of the novel brings in a wealth of other characters equally interesting. In all the large canvas there is not a character summarily handled. Each has individuality, each has his or her bearing on the story. Every page is evidence of a highly-finished craftsmanship. In particular, I would like to point out the skill with which her theme is underlined by repetition and contrast. In Virginia's life confession of her escapade to her fiance results in the wreckage of her engagement. Later a similar episode is enacted by members of the post war generation with a far different and happier result. The outcome of this is a striking contrast between the outlooks of two generations and is also an impressive plea for that tolerance which should be one of the main tenets of civilization.

Mrs. Seymour has given in this novel a sure reading of life as represented by her characters. It is a tale which will enlist all the reader's sympathles. She makes her people intensely human and the life of Virginia, especially, has a rare graciousness which flowers into a beautifully poised maturity. The book is certainly among those which should not be allowed to go unread.

A Montreal

STREETS OF SHADOW," by Leslie McFarlane; Dulton and Co., New York; \$2.00.

By JEAN GRAHAM

If SEEMS strange to many a Canadian to learn that the underworld of one of our own cities can furnish material for many a murder mystery. Yet such is the case in Montreal, our metropolis—and, verily, the writer of this story knows his Montreal and its slum district. For the matter of that, Torondo, a much smaller city, has still an unenviable record for unsolved mystery in the disappearance of Ambrose Small, more than twelve years ago. There is no community, as yet, which can claim to be free of crime. They are, in truth, shadowed streets along which we pass, in search of the murderer of Margaret Hilliard, Michael Brent, the hero of the story, is a young lawyer who sets out to solve the mystery, and who soon comes upon a search tragedy in the death by violence of Faul Gregory, Margaret's flance. So, the young lawyer has a double mystery on his hands—a welcome condition for a young man to whom such tragedles are meat and drink. He repairs to Chat Noir, a disreputable district which can hardly be surpassed in London or Faris; and there he meets with a series of adventures which should more than satisfy any lover of unusual happenings. Yet, strangely enough, the flower of romane blooms on this sordid soll, and Michael is in love with blue-eyed, cameo-faced Norah, before he knows where he is, He encounters a villain, Laboeuf, who is, assuredly, the most desperate character in all Canada, and who is the centre of varied conspiracies. How it all ends and how Michael Brent in crime investigation, proves a delightful surprise.

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A. Hammerton

Your thoughts must be the sea-Unstirred by any breeze, Whose only honey is the salt Stored up by minnow bees. be the sea-flowers

Your thoughts that s
Drift downward out o
Are cold and waxen
To pluck them no d it sway in water, it of sight, en and remote; delight,

Song

Thus, though they flower of earth

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"THE ROCKLITZ," a novel, by George R. Preedy; Longmans, Green & Co., Toronto: \$64 pages; \$2.00.

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F YOU should happen to look into the Encyclopedia Britannica, under Saxony you would read that "John George IV (1668-1694) Elector for 2% years is relebrated chiefly for his passion for Magdalene Sibylle yon Neidschutz (d. THE MUSSON BOOK COMPANY LTD.

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War Has No Limits

THE PARIS GUN" by Henry W. Miller: Jonathan Cape and Harrison Smith. Toronto; 288 pages, maps and illustrations.

By WILLIAM BANKS

White thrills now at the fact that in under five d'German guns 75 miles distant? That hammering persisted at intervals during the final enemy effort on the West front. It was part of a general plan to terrorize civilians into a peace panic, while the Germans were galning successes on the West front. The submarine campaign was a corollary. The incredulity of allied and neutral nations which greeted the first reports of the long distance bombardment, soon gave way to acceptance of the fact that the German Forces, tells ment, soon gave way to acceptance of the fact that the German bad made guns outranging any that the world had known. Col. Miller, who was chief had known. Col. Miller, who was corollary descriptions. These intersperse of 1918, with its important initial successes; its subsequent collapse and the American Expeditionary Forces, tells for the designs of the guns, the latter. There are also technical deficiency and emplacements, with plans of the latter. There are also technical deficiency developed and planned for the opening of the designs of the cums, the had reached its maximum height, 24 miller of the designs of the opening of the designs are fascond to reach the muzale which it the time k was reached its maximum height, 24 miller, in the time k was reached and planned for the opening of the design of which it the time k was reached and planned for the opening of the design of the guns, the nase of which was cond atterfact only one tenth as dense as that on the early. In 90 seconds the projectile shad reached its maximum height, 24 miles. It had lost much momentum heaving the gun was being brought back into the grans and reports are given of the guns and reports are given of the guns which made its handling eay. Photogeraphs and reports are given of fermine surface, is told

fell in love with a but Magdalene Delphicus de Have a gentleman, the

Around these nover closing years nitury Mr. Preedy ng and interesting

Johnnu tecope Iv was not altogether a weakling, but he had an utter distance for politics and the affairs of state, he was young and was madly in love with the sweetheart of his early youth, and hunting and horses and life at Moridzhery were more to his liking than intrigues and foreign alliances. And there was always Count Sturm, old, wise in statecraft and the master of the political situation: he was indispensable. But Sturm was bent on Madelon's undoing. He had no cause to love the House of Neitschutz and with that family in the saddle and meddling in foreign policies he could not feel himself secure.

The Countess of Rocklitz was in the pay of Vlenna and what was more natural than that a Treaty of Alliance should be arranged and what was more natural than that Madelon should insist that Delphicus now attached to the barny of His Importal Madelon should insist than telly of such a course—Madelon would have her head; and with what frightful consequences to the man that also.

From childhood Magdalene Slbylla von Netschutz was intended by her father to be the wife of the young Fronce and with this end in view the girl was instructed by Madame de Rosny, in all the arts and manners that would be necessary to win that young man. That she became his mistress and not his wife reflected by Madame de time was ripe de Rosny in league with Sturm merely double crossed her late employer—discarded mistresses are sometimes vindictive—and the drunken folly of Casimir made it so easy. Nothing could be more startling and dramatic than the scene in the dining room when the Prince comes to dinner and Mydelon finds her plans to marry crushing about her ears. With her brothers drunk, her father stupefied and the family facing ruin she takes the strustion in hand. Oh well, other times of the family facing ruin she takes the strustion in hand. Oh well, other times of the last. The fear of spells and witcheratt is the sinister note that runs theroughout the story, the horrors of torture, and the dusfitter of the amusement of young men, in their gambling den, and the beautiful mistress of the Elector, the lovely Magdelman, the dusfitter of the ancient House of Nettschutz.

The Rockitz is heavy tragedy but it is a vivid picture of a less happy time than this age of radio, television, and what not robots; an age when any unexplanded cocurrence, a freak of lightning or a childress marriage set digning or a childress marriage set digning or a wich burst The proposers tra was intended by her the wife of the young virth this end in view the tructed by Madame de II the arts and manners be necessary to win that she became his mishis wife reflected To dishame's methods. When the de Rosny in league with y double crossed her late is de Rosny in league with y double crossed her late is caserded mistresses are ndictive—and the drunken in made it so easy. Nothnore startling and drate comes to dinner and fisher plans to marry ut her ears. With her kher father stupefied and and chin the father stupefied and and on well, other times sources. Since the war militarism and scientific research have been in alliance to pleyvide still more effective instruments of destruction. The "Paris Gun" has no doubt, served its purpose in providing ideas which, with others, will be used in the next war for the annihilation of civilian populations as well as the field armies. That is one angle from which the book may be viewed with profit. As to the fighting in general, the reader who may think he knows a little about it, may find himeself wondering if Col. Miller, like some others of his fellow countrymen, aims to present to a rising generation, invincible and countless hosts of Americans in turn aiding, or being aided by the French, to end the war on the Western front. The British armies and their work in that sector are berely

Xerxes the Mighty ARROGANCE," by Louis Couperus Farrar and Rinehart, Oxford Univer-sity Press, Toronto; \$3.00.

By VICTORIA JACKSON

A MID the gorgeous pomp and lavishmess of the ancient world, Xerxes King of kings, stands as a mighty monarch who strove to rule the world and falled.

He spit Mount Athos in two so his ships would have a canal. He threw a bridge across the Helespont which was seven miles wide Millions in gold were his to command. "Oh, Persians!" he said at his council meeting, "I wish to do no new thing nor yet ought which might offend the gods. I wish only to achieve world dominion! I am the som of Darshus, and I count Hystaspes, Arsames, Cyrus, Cambyses, and Arch aemenes among my ancestors. I will be no lesser man than they. Nor do 1 strive for more or less than world embres."

Couperus depicts the batties, not only fith accurate historical knowledge but fith dramatic imagination. Euboea-hermopylae, Salamis, Plataca spread efore the reader in flashing pictures, condas, the blonde Greek demi-God, ho died defending Thermopylae with three hundred men against the Persian ordes is an unforgettable charactereonidas who, with his last gasp, flung the diadem from Xerxes' head to the

It was symbolic; the gods had ordained the downfall of Persia and the Fise of Greece. But Zerves in his arrogance felsuperhuman with the power that was at his command. And in going against the gods, he met with the downfall of his giory.

graphy with a masterly skill. The drama of the power and decadence of nations lives in this story of Xerxes with strong intensity.

It is a glorious panorama of golden palaces, flashing armor and magnificent heroes. Illustrated by Theodore Nadelon the book itself is as colorful as the

Struggles

"WARNING HILL," by John P. Marquand; McClelland and Stewart, Toronto; \$2.00.

By JEAN GRAHAM

story a young hero of unusual attractiveness. Tommy Michael has a humble home, shadowed by tragedy, and yet the determination to be "somebody" urges the boy forward in the struggle for more than existence. His ambition is not of the noblest type; and yet it makes a man of mark of the village boy, who, from the first, resented the purseproud superiority of the Jelletts. The writer knows the small village and depicts remorselessly its gossip and cruelty, while he ignores its neighbourly kindness. There is a dramatic quality in Tommy's flerce resolve to emerge from obscurity and he has the reader's sympathy from the first. As for Marianne, selfish and trivial though she may be, the reader has a suspiction that the author has a rooted dislike for this young person and is determined to punish her. In spite of all Marianne's folly, it is Tommy's ideal of her which leads him to higher things.

As he admits at the close:—"he had finished a journey over a black road, and he slawrs knew that he would and the slawrs knew that he would he slawrs and the slawrs knew that he would he slawrs knew that he would he slawrs knew that he would her would and the slawrs knew that he would her would and the slawrs knew that he would her would and the slawrs knew that he would her would and the slawres which he would her would and the slawres which he would her would and the slawres when the slawres we want was a slawres when the would he was the would we want was and would we want was a slawres when

The glory, jest and riddle of the world. Better fifty years of Europe than a geycle of Cathay.

And the case grows stronger if you select coupleds. But try that method upon genius! How wretched a thing is a Milton calendar! What becomes of perhaps the greatest instant in all literature if you quote it merely as three uprooted words?—"O Eastern Star!" Or even on a lower plane, and in prose, snip the climax from a paragraph of Burke! So here: perhaps I erred in quoting these few words about the buttons of Antinee's captain, though indeed by a qualit coincidence a button in named at the very culmination of King Lear. Our plain half-dozen words draw their splendour from all the contributory excellences of the poem. What then are these? What colours, what tones and patterns have made this string picture, this august symphony, this darkly gorgeous tapestry? Here is a poem just equalling in length a single book of Virgil's Aered, and less the thave gone to produce this masterpiece?

ushed it if it had no

FIRST, then, the dullest reader must feel here the impact of a distinct and vital personality. That in this late age, when we command vast stores

remarkable thing in this remarkable T work. It is perfectly trug—how could it be otherwise?—that some will cast a ther minds back to earlier writing. At one moment we exclaim: "Here is the Vigour and simplicity of Homer." Or y what could be more Virgillan than this, as in the curious precision of syntax as a device to arouse emotion?

And never—it was claimed—had tides and so climbed

A slope of shoal from such a depth to Tri

THE ROOSEVELT AND THE ANTIMORY, the Mac-ANTINOS, by B. J. Pratt; the Mac-millans in Canada; 44 pages with frontispiece \$1.50.

In life and in art, that flood even the insignificant specture with triumbhant pride in the thought that he is one of the same flesh and blood as the men who wrought these deeds or conceived these masterpieces. Such is the heroism of that stupendous rescue on the North Atlantic during the unparalleled storm of January, 1326. Such on the North Atlantic during the unparalleled storm of January, 1326. Such on the lowever splendidly deserved, of rhythm alled storm of January, 1326. Such on the lowever splendidly deserved, of rhythm and metaphor, pathos and mastery of detail, majesty and picturesqueness, rlees however splendidly deserved, of rhythm and metaphor, pathos and mastery of or such majety and picture and unconditioned genius, that power, so rarely exhibited, so infinitely precious, of smithing into the very marrow of the our spiriture of smithing into the very marrow of the souly with a final illumination wherein all those minor excellences are both or smithing into the very marrow of the frained this culmination. But in work of true genius it comes sooner or later, bringfule to the reader or onlooker that sudden catch of the preath, that sting of wondering tears, which mark a complete awakening of the spirit through its every fibre. At the summons of a puissant genius, the profoundest elements in our being, sundered hitherto, multe for an apocalyptic moment: our strongest emotions, our most hidden, even unsuspected, memorites. To most of understanding, our most hidden, even unsuspected, memorites. To most of that full glory as my glance fell upon the qualnity-spelled Latin below: Ecce ancilla Downiu; fint wirds seein the brith of love. For many it rises also from art at the climax of that seemingly endess wardaw verbur turm. My intellect had unthinkable daring, the drowsed and drown his buttons well.

To this climax-for to me those simple words mark the zential with a document and the deal worn his buttons well.

To this climax-for to the most unmistakable, if not the deep-set: that the former does not hi

ult of the upper waves; so

Direction with their volume and their speed.

To meet both wave and wind that all might lock.

In foam above so high a line of rock.

How many times does the terror and beauty of this great tempest recall victor Hugo, this advoit union of im-

By GILBERT NORWOOD

SEA EXPLOIT IN

HEROIC VERSE

SATURDAY NIGHT - Literary Section

uld deal went down siding to the trough of a swell, down siding to the trough of and flung.

At The crew in the water.

Or You can see-no, you feel it happening, it and clutch the table to steady yourself. It when the mighty exploit is at length accomplished and the first shaft of sunlight appears:

(Till from the starboard taffrail up the span span starboard taffrail up the lappen of the hull, it reached the lettering where it ran where it ran appears.

So of the hull, it reached the lettering appears if a god might thus salute the deed, and ratify the venture with the screed to of an aurora milled in solar flame.

Solar flame.

Of an aurora milled in solar flame.

Of an aurora milled in solar flame.

Solar flame.

Of an aurora milled in solar flame.

And ratify the venture with the screed the latest mande a not-man all great marrative poem, John Brown's milled in solar flame.

wing," and the rest—or the lees elaborate yet burning picturesqueness that causes the whole poem to tingle and heave as ceaselessly as the spouting roaring ocean that it portrays: the radio-officer who "listened with keen thrust of his face," the sea that "hurled the body of a wave across the bow." But of all picturesque passages is there any in literature stranger yet more effective than the unadorned musterfoll of the volunteers who manned the life-boat? That is truly sublime realism. —a mere bald list: a Finn, an Austrian, a Dane and so forth, their mannes merely, without a syllable of comment on the testimony to the greatness of undifferentiated mortal men, wherever differentiated mortal men, wherever dorn—the exact reverse, in its method, of those equally splendid lists in The

SATIONDAY NIGHT

Sunday Morning

Church
By JOSEPH EASTON MCDOUGALL

The solemn heads are bowed; the faithful ring of the young priest's voice breaks ver soft Ustening Silence; one bright beam of sunlight

Dim hush that surges heartward after prayer! comfort in the sleepy stained glass light Rich co

en beams, Brown of the carpet to the golden rail, And gold of sunlight bright that merry Brown of old pews and brown of oak

ncing dust—a mood so rich,

a weep wown a green see

Whose new novel, "Stephen Escott" has Just been released (Mussons, Toronto)

B. Seely; Doub

of Byron would have The spirit felicity if it had been conscious of its own natural exit. Listen to this requiem

and again. Pratt, with a finer sense of literary tact, has wrought into the body of his verse what is prose in all but of his verse what is prose in all but of the sension, and is meant to be felt as quoted prose; this is among the noblest elements in his work—a simple but beautiful device to steep us in reality. Consider the passage taken from the seamen's contract, and that sublime picture of divine service held amid the bellowing of the tempest, when Beneath the maddening crashes of the wind crumbled the grammar of the liturgy. agination and nautical technicalities the fluest work of Kipling? But all this does not impugn Pratt's originality. The variety of such resemblances is no less significant than their superficiality: they are in us rather than in the poet. He is himself and never an echo: can you point to a single passage here that could have been written by any other so man? Next, his verse-technique is consummate. He has chosen a vehicle be splendidly appropriate, the familiar pentameter with a slightly irregular rhyme-scheme and an extremely if: Cregular rhythm, perfectly fitted to his subject-matter and his method of Thandling its

Those lines are one example of another element: a vivid and penetrating referre, but a rhetoric that, instead of luring us away from the scene of terror and daring, charms us to the spot. I cole at his metaphors—"the felghter like a lone Sea-malard with a broken Now like a colt untried bucked control and though she the shorter

AINALLY, the whole poem is made the gratestest quality of artistic technique: structure. This is seen in the masterly paragraph—construction, grow with steady power to a full close. Of their own nature, such passages are too long to quote in full; but read that begin "in the quarters of a will close description of the radio-messages that begin "in the quarters of a wireless room" and reach to

those void spaces where
Light-years go drifting by Andromeds,
or the picture of Fried staring at his
barometers, completed by perhaps the
finest passage of all:
'Twas four o'clock on a North Atlantic

Three hours before a January dawn.
The wind having slipped the gale's leash
was soon
To match the wing-shod speed of a

was soon

To match the wing-shod speed of a typhoon:

The storm of inheten twenty-six was on. Those are great details: the structure of the whole is possibly the finest quality of all. We begin with no strain or excitement; a humdrum sense in New York as the Roosevelt prepares for sea. And the close? Your ordinary good poet would have ended with that heart-litting scene where she puts ashore at Plymouth her rescued five-and-twenty. But Pratt, with magnificent sirraness and audacity, detying anticlinax, has carried his tale one stage further. After all those days and nights of superhuman patience, skill and harolsm. Fried puts out of Plymouth Sound to complete the commonplace glood of work that hay before him when he steamed down the Hudson, "And in an hour was on the Channel sea"—an uttesty quiet close to answer the quiet opening. Has anything nobler been written in our time?

The organ and the singing sweetly

Communion cloth. The voice falls, O Warm on the shining altar and the

seems With dancing

My heart found peace and harbon from the cries

ANDRE MAUROIS

ountess Guid

and daring, charms us to the freighter Look at his metaphors—"The freighter like a lone Sea-mallard with a broken

She bucked control and carried well The lop of the shorter plunged and shied

hen we command vast stores She poetical literature, any man eal such originality of spirit. The and outlook, is not the least

such as it was, bequeathed to his som another genealogical document which reads like a Newgate Calendar. "It seemed as if a Gordon of Gight had been strung up on every branch of their family tree." In this way Maurois sets the stage for the actor.

Byron's early education was calculated to deepen those biological trends. His Scotch nurse, Mary Gray, was a Calvinist, and his school teacher, a stern melancholiac. All the consolation he may have derived from his repeating before going to bed—"The Lord is my Shepherd, I'll not want," was soon dispelled by Mary's account of Satan and God. Cain, too, had an overpowering influence upon his mind. How many Cains were there in the Gordon history? "And the Lord said unto Cain—Why art thou wrath, and why is thy countenance fallen?" sang in his head every night. "All Scotland seemed full of ghoefs, the house was close to a graveyard, and there was that awful Satan, and the Lord. In the darkness the child could feel evil things prowling about him." Byron came to the conviction quite early and inevitably that he was among the reprobates predestried by the will of God. So he grew up, his idea of God and retribution in no way softened by what he saw in his own home. By the accounts, it would seem that his mother span the belance of the time smashing all the breakable household goods upon the heads of her servants. His growing detestation of his mother became the prologue to an attitude towards women—an attitude which byron gave his name.

existing attack upon the Edithurph Reviewers is almost as amazing as that of Napoleon himself.—at least regarded as a personal phenomenon. He dominated not only England but Europe for fifteen years. It was a Byronic fever. "The subject of conversation, of curiosity, of enthusiasm of the moment of the moment of the property of subject of conversation, of curiosity, of enthusiasm of the moment of the suprement the thrical gifts. His poses were allowed the moment of the suprement the chieflashy ridiculous to the near-sublime. When he gave a travewell dinner to his friends at Newsteel dinner to derink burgundy out of a monk's skull dug up by the gardener, the polished by a jeweller, and engraved his his first polished the "ten-thing and a plant tide" to Constantinople, when English newspapers awoke with Standard the dinner to death to tide!

back to England in 1811, popularity, and captivated om duchesses to servant-



verses sometimes as scented as roses, but more often as rank as bilge-water. He published his sensational poems, the Glaour, the Corsair, Lara during these years. In 1816 he left England, nover to return, wrote the rest of the Childe Harold, Manfred, his masterplece Don Juan, and many others, all of his characters being but portraits of the author in different poses. His influence was tremendous on the continent, especially in heightening the romantic temper which everywhere was in the ascendant, the finest writers of the day putting him second only to Shakespeare in the English succession. In England, Byronism infected the younger generation like a bacilius.

And so to the fifth act. Time, 1824; scene, Missolonghi. Byron was in Greece in charge of a band of adventurers fighting for the independence of that country. If the conclusion had not been history but the fiction of a playwright, it would not have been siaged with more effect. The curtain fell upon a real Byronic tableau perfectly in keeping with the melodramatic elements that crowded the story of his race and his own career. His thirty-seventh year had just come which in his own belief, based on an old prediction, was to be fatal to him. He signalized his birthday with his last important poem:

My days are in the yellow leaf;
The flowers and fruits of love are gone;
The worm, the canker, and the grief
Are mine alone.

Seek out—less often sought than found— A soldier's grave, for thee the best; Then look around, and choose thy And take thy rest.

And the long road silvering over the quiet hill,
Only the daft wind shricking over the wold....

from Maurois: "A few moments before, a terrible storm had broken over Missolonghi. Night was falling; lightning and thunderclaps came one on top of another in the gloom. Far off, across the lagoon, the fleeting gleam of flashes it up the dark outlines of the islands. A scudding rain lashed the windows of the houses. The fatal tidings had not yet reached the Greek soldiers and shepherds who had taken refuge indoors; but like their ancestors they believed that the death of a hero came heralded by portents, and as they listened to the prodigious fury of this thunder, they murmured to each other: "Byron is dead."

Tempest

Ever the wind blows, ever the waves By JOSEPH EASTON McDOUGALL

Thrashing the rocks, spewing the foam and the spray;

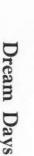
Ever the birds sweep, wheeling and calling, over the mere;
The trees bend and the cold bare

pertine

Hush, never the still cloud etched will

Only, deep down, under the swift waves,

Tossing white manes, shaking their gossamer fleece,



"THE BEAUTIFUL YEARS," by Henry Williamson; London, Faber and Faber; 245 pages; price 7/6.

a son, the outstanding English novel at last season, told the stars, poet and Maddison, lover of the fair earth, the winds, the sky and the stars, poet and mystic, and ended with the telling of even he fell in the unequal fight against every lovely book realized that it was the concluding volume of a tetralogy of which the other three, written before the author's "Tarka the Otter" had won him the Hawthornden prize for 1927, had been allowed to drop from the press unnoticed. Now that Williamson's greatness is recognized, his earlier books are being reissued. "The Beautiful Years," written in 1920, is the first of the four novels that make up the work entitled "The Flax of Dream." The other three are: "Dandelion Days," "The Dream of Fair Women," and of his earlier books are being reissued. "The Beautiful Years," written in 1920, is the first of willie Maddison, and of his boyhood between seven and mine. In it are to be found the same lovely colours of earth and sky, the same zest of life, the same deep and understanding sympathy with all creatures that have being, and all holy and humble men of heart, that are a source of such deep delight in which here are moments when he wonders and is sad music of humanity." He is still all boy, a most human, mischlevous, manly, absurd, delightful boy; the same deep places of the woods. At nine yet become conscious in living that he lives; he has not yet heard the "The Pathway." The story is necessarily told on a lighter note, for Willie has not yet heard the world when soul, and reased in the free own, soul, and longs for the free world where he has to adjust himself to a new world of petty tyranny and uncongenial tasks, and longs for the free own soul, and reased in the offeries incled. While to many people the nature passages in which with every here apparent in this volume as in the other, but Williamson has what was denied to his master: a magic and which yet of the tower and pity and regret and worship in the later Maddison.

The reflace of the four of the tower of the t "Stephen Escott," by Ludwig Lewisohn Harper-Mussons. Toronto; \$2.00.
"Show Me Death," by W. Redvers Dent; MacMillans, Toronto; \$2.00.
"Ourney's End," by R. C. Sherriff and Vernon Bartlett. Frederick A. Stokes, Toronto; \$2.00.
"Mrs. Clutterbuck Laughs," by Guy Procock; Dents, Toronto; \$2.00.
"Prelude to Love," by Margaret Culkin Banning; Mussons, Toronto; \$2.00.
"Tagati," by Cynthia Stockley; Ryer-son Press, Toronto; \$2.00.
"Tagati," by Cynthia Stockley; Ryerson Press, Toronto; \$2.00.
"Turn Back the Leaves," by E. M. Delafield; MacMillans, Toronto; \$2.00.
"Cimarron," by Edna Ferber; Double-day, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.00.
"The Hidden City," by Philip Gibbs; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.00.
"The 42nd Parallel," by John Dos Passea; Mussons, Toronto; \$2.00.
"Rogue Herries," by Hugh Walpole; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.00.
"Rogue Herries," by Hugh Walpole; Doubleday, Doran & Gundy, Toronto; \$2.00.



LUDWIG LEWISOHN
Whose new novel, "Stephen Escott" has
Just been released (Mussons, Toronto)

road, and had finished it all alone, and he slways knew that he would never have finished it if it had not been for Marianne."



Calling.

out the book a rich paganism, a noble blending of soul and body, a consciousness of beauty in common things and humble folk, which makes this volume a fit forerunner of its greater successor, "The Pathway." His new novel, "Rogue Herries" is published by Doubleday Doran & Gundy, Toronto.

#2.00.
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#2.00.
"Exile," by Warwick Deeping; Longmans, Green, Toronto; #2.00.
"Dance Little Gentleman," by Gilbert Frankau; Mussens, Toronto; #2.00.
"The Ticker Tape Murder," by Milton Propper; Harper-Mussons, Toronto; #2.00.
"The Mammon of Righteousness," by P. C. Wren (Longmans, Green, Toronto; #2.00.
"Son of John Winteringham," by Warren Piper; Thos. Allen, Toronto; #2.00.
"Song Bird," by Sophia Cleugh; Thos. Allen, Toronto; #2.00.
"The Lady Jean," by Frank Dilnot; Thos. Allen, Toronto; #2.00.



London Notes

TURDAY NIGHT -

Literary Section

Another volume dealing with the Marlborough family is announced by Mr. Murray. This is "The Portrakt of a Conqueror," by Mr. Donald Barr Chidsey. It is described as possessing "all the fine fictional qualifies of an engrossing novel, with the additional advantage of being true." Dramatic as is the story of the Great Duke's conquests, more interest attaches to the fantastic episodes in his life, not the least being his love story—the winning, though not the taming of the magnificant Sarah.

The archives at Blenheim, though writers have often had access to them, probably still contain unpublished material, and perhaps it is on this material that Mr. Winston Churchill hopes one day to base a life of John Churchill, the first Duke of Mariborough. His famous Duchess, Sarah Jennings, wrote her memoirs, with the aid of Nathaniel Hooke, when she was a very old woman. They are being reprinted in a volume which Mr. William King, of the British Museum, has edited for Messrs. Routledge.

Here is the big serious novel of Wall Street. After the crash many, in their worry and distress, found a temporary escape in the jolly books that the big smash begat. It is interesting to note that HEV-WOOD BROUN, in the N. Y. Telegram, said at the time:

"The tragedles which came out of the great deflation are an numerous and widespread that I question the good taste of stressing the comic note with such emphasis.

"Disaster has come upon full who are now too old to make a new start. Proud and self-sufficient people who struggled hard, for their macessary nest egg must return to work for which they are no longer compotent or become the recipients of a grudging charity. I'm blessed if I can see the loke We take great pleasure in an-nouncing a magnificent new novel PAPER PROFITS

How true this is! And now ARTHUR TRAIN traits so serious a subject in the significant fashion it deserves.

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Some of the Spring Books

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by Maurice Colbourne.
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ZO

OLIVER'S DAUGHTER

by Richard Church \$2.00

Here is a tale, told in a simple and direct way, of everyday folk. The passions roused by the oppression of fate; the pain, disaster, and utimate triumph of the spirit of fortitude, make a narrative which it is not easy for the reader to leave.

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By Ronald Gurner \$2.00

This war novel by the author of "C.2" has aroused a storm of controversy in England. Mr. Gurner has tried to tall the whole routh. To reveal war's spiritual lessons as well as its physical truth.

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The romantic and colorful story of Canada told in a most interesting and delightful way. This story of the development of Canada from Winnipeg to the Pacific reads like a novel, and yet Mr. Niven does not draw upon his well-known imagination; that is not necessary. With illustrations by John Innes.

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by Guy Pocock \$2.00
In this new tale by the author of that brilliant first novel "Enight's Gambit," the life of a small country town is reproduced with humour and understanding. A really human story in which the comic and tragic threads are subtly interwoven.

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Morgan-Powell, Monitreal

Daily Star.

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—The Hamilton Herald.

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the Physical World Nature of The

and Tribune.

"A wonderful book for a plain man."—
The Times.

Selected by the Times Review of the Year as the outstanding scientific book of 1929.

I long included, for men in public life, the inevitable obituary notices in the practical press. They have been increased in recent years by the equally inevitable outpouring of equally

THE terrors of death have

don; 290 pages; \$3.

hasty and ephemeral writings.

the form of volumes of biacraphy. The dying growls of

Georges Clemenceau have hard-ly died away, yet already there lie on my desk two volumes pur-porting to explain his life and

by A. S. Eddington \$3.75

The Lacquer Lady
by F. Tennyson Jesse.
"The unofficial but true
story of the downdall of
Mandalay", which has
never before been written. \$2.50. FICTION

"The clear, straightforward story of a boy at War - "

It's Never Over

eath!

ShowMe

by Redvers Dent

by Alan Sullivan. The study of a man to whom it was mysteriously given to see "a little way ahead". \$2.50. A Little Way Ahead

Turn Back the

character to a world which certainly had very little explanation of them during his life.

Neither of them can possibly be described as a good or important book. The larger of the two, originally written in French by a gentleman who was M. Clemencau's secretary for several crucial years, will undoubtedly have to be included among the raw materials to be employed by the eventual biographer. In its present shape, however, it suffers severely from the inability of a literal English translation to reproduce the highly atmoscilloquial French and from the bresence of finumerable mannerships.

by E. M. Delaffeld. This moving story holds up a mirror to the psycholog-ical and religious environment of an English home from 1890 to 1829. by Elizabeth Sprigge and Henry Toke Munn. The story of Munn. That Springs are whose life a Elizabeth of Munn. The whose life howen the forces of of the pringion and the call of the pringiple and the principle and the Home is the Hunter

dated references to details of French political history which would doubtless be familiar to most of M. Martet's French readers but are very obscure to outsiders. It includes an enormous amount of table talk—a

esence of innumerable uneluci

The Man in the Red Hat by Richard Kevens. Two mystery stories that make exciting reading: Bach, \$2.00. The White Panthers by Derek Vane.

George

The Life of Sir

\$2.00

by the late Sir John Willson, completed by W. L. Grant. \$3.75.

Parkin

Whiteoaks of Jalna

Lord Melbourne

by Bertram Newman. "Melbourne has,
I wester to think, been under-rated as
a statesman. None the less it is certainly as a man rather than as a statesman that he is most interesting."—From
the Preface. \$3.75.

Illustrated by Arealy great novel of life in Canada, \$2.00.

Weekly Star.

Spring Literary Supplement

SATURDAY DIGHT

HAROLD F. SUTTON, Literary Editor

TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 5, 1930

FRANCE'S POLITICAL JUNGLE

By B. K. SANDWELL

MR. GEORGE ADAM'S book is in its original English, it that can be described as English which includes such groups of words as "Rapid though had been the recovery of France since the War". His volume is a useful review of French political history in that period in which he himself was in closest contact with the making of it, namely GLEMENCEAU", by Jean Martet; translated by Milton Waldman; Longmans, Green, Toronto; 336 pages; \$5. THE TIGER: GEORGES CLEMENCEAU 1841-1929", by George Adam; Jonathan Cape, Lon-

the very unreliable, and in international affairs very disturbing, character of French public opinion.

The French political temperament, and the nature of the mechanism for its expression in action, are such that a man like Clemenceau spent almost the whole of his public life, not in aiding to govern France, but in making it impossible for anybody else to govern, in tearing down Government after Government,

gies could under a better political system have often been combined with his own for the good of the country. Nor does this seem to have been due to any defect of character in Clemenceau himself; rather it is due to a system, and a national mentality in which the practical necessity of carrying on the business of government is constantly sacrificed to the purely theoretical claims of a doctrinale logic. in fighting verbal and sometimes physical duels to the death with men who after all were his fellow-citizens and whose ener-

DETECTION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF T

systems of government two., fortunately, the same system of government) is nothing short of pathetic. If you are a Republican is the one The faith of the French in an, a Republican is the one it, and it follows that any means is permissible to preven the establishment of an Empire would be insulted a

treason, in any serious sense, is almost unknown.

The debates of the Chambers are carried on in a high-pitched key of almost incredible ferocity. Clemenceau was well up among the most ferocious. "Regardless of friendship, political camaraderie, and the persuasive hopes of office, he time after time sprang upon his own leaders from the concealment of the Jungle of lobbies; he killed in the clearing of the Parliamentary tribune". The metaphor, or rather this extension of it, is Mr. Adam's; the thought must be in the mind of any English-speaking reader who takes up this book. But surely a Parliament which resembles a jungle is not the best form in which the French people can organise themselves for national action.

GEORGES CLEMENCEAU

form of literature among the most difficult to reproduce in translation—and some excerpts from Clemenceau's own memor-and, and some excerpts and a excerpts which will be considerably more valuable when the entire collection of memoranda is published and they can be fitted into their proper place in the picture. In the table talk there are, of course, many passages which survive the ordeal of translation and retain that amazingly savage flavor by which one could almost identify any clemenceau witticism even if it presented itself anonymously. Very near the end Clemenceau tells Martet to bring in his (Martet's) wife to say good-bye, and proceeds to warn her with Gallic gaiety of the necessity of watching her husband lest he stray from the path of rectitude:

"My Wife: I have warned my husband. An eye for an eye.

Clemenceau: You would be unfaithful to him: "Clemenceau: I recommend infidelity; you are less likely to miss. There are those who cannot die. (Offering her his hand.) Look at me!"

the Peace Conference period of 1918-19. There is also a somewhat sketchy account of the various political conflicts from the fall of the Empire after the Franco-Prussian War to the time of the Great War, but there is little in this part of the book which could not be obtained from other sources and no attempt to treat them from Clemenceau's point

It seems possible that the French people suffer from the extraordinary degree of publicity which attends their every effort at political action. The chief impression left by this somewhat hasty survey of the political events of the fifty years during which Clemenceau was a notable figure is one of almost continual and unashamed washing of dirty finen in the most public of places. It is unlikely that French politics are any more impure than those of other countries; the difference is that like French lavatories they are much more open to much more open to impression is that of

Those wishing to buy books described in these columns and unable to procure them from local dealers, should send price by postal or express order to "Saturday Night". No beoks sent on approval.

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Safety for the Investor TORONTO, CANADA, APRIL 5, 1930

P. M. Richards, Financial Editor



ACHIEVES STRONG POSITION Roy D. Kerby, President of Durant Motors of Canada, Ltd. which has issued a report revealing a satisfactory condition. Net profits decreased during the year but net working capital is increased by \$80,000. Per share earnings amounted to \$1.28 which compares with \$1.81 in 1928.

The Radio Outlook

"Annual Gain" Makes Prospects for 1930-31 Attractive

By D. H. POLLITT

President Canadian Radio Manufacturers' Association

THE phenomenal progress of the last decade in engineerng and production efficiency is more clearly illustrated n radio than in any other industry. It has attracted many of the keenest scientific minds of the continent and in so doing has brought to its own use the best ideas and nethods developed in related fields. The accumulated With the focusing of this talent in this young and growing months ago. dustry, there appears the extraordinary phenomenon of an annual gain in radio receivers of approximately 25 per

ent. to 35 per cent. The "annual gain" in an industry may be defined as e increased satisfaction obtainable by the consumer for ch dollar expended, as compared with the satisfaction tained from the product for each dollar expended in the evious year. Annual gain in the radio industry is gistered in one of three possible ways:

(1) Performance and general desirability increase at

Same performance for less cost.

(3) A combination of (1) and (2) as is generally the ase in which current models, generally speaking, reprent both a performance gain and a price reduction comed with the previous year's offerings.

Let us carry over the thought of "annual gain" into a ssion of the Canadian market.

There are four factors which will control the course of

Nature of market.

Existing production facilities.

Marketing organization.

External forces.

ater tight compartments. Only as an integral whole can e gan a proper conception of their effect on this year's

In Canada today there are some 2,113,000 homes. The at t at some 48 per cent. of the urban market and 78 r cent. of the rural market remains unsold is of startling This impression is further consolidated by the statistics available which indicate that of these 2,113,000 homes only some 556,000 possess a radio; of these 56,000 sets some 58 per cent. may be termed obsolete. om these figures one can gain some conception of the dous potential market for radio in this country. his market breaks into two divisions; the virgin market

d the replacement market. We may gather from the above figures that there is a sent virgin market for some 1,547,000 sets and a recement market for, roughly, 328,000 sets. It would be esumptious to claim that this virgin field offers a 100 cent. market. I, therefore, write off 25 per cent. to for those people who do not care for radio and for hat class whose income does not permit the ownership of radio. After this margin is cared for there still remains virgin market for 1,116,000 sets. In 1929 the industry duced some 140,000 sets, so one may realize the treadous potentiality of the market, and length of time it fould take to exploit even the virgin market alone. sumer appears to buy a new radio every two or three

Thus, the repeat market is an evergrowing one. But, the critic may say, the great majority of people e in the past been unable to purchase a radio because the high cost. Strange as it may seem this just criticism the basis upon which my optimistic outlook for 1930 is nded. This year the annual gain has made it possible offer radio at a figure substantially below \$200.00 having rformance characteristics comparable with merchandise iting \$300.00 to \$400.00 in 1929.

A very important supplementary factor is the timelyment scheme, by which a radio is made much more cessible to the worker of small income. Arguments may propounded, pro and con, as to the virtues of the time-(Continued on Page 46)

Mines and the Public

Reliable Information Vital to Restoring of Confidence— Legislation Should Fix Responsibility For All Reports Issued

By PAY ORE

"THE old order changeth, yielding place to new,—" meantime, due to the fact that public confidence has been severely shaken, and the adverse publicity has thrown definite period in mythical history, so today it may be applied to very definite changes that are taking place in the mining industry.

Whether or not charges that are pending against the heads of several brokerage houses specializing in mining stocks are substantiated, there does not appear to he much doubt that a new order has come to stay in connection with speculation in mining shares. There seems to be scarcely less doubt that the public's attitude toward mining itself is undergoing a change.

For the first time in its history, an institution which has been fifteen years in building is up for inspection before critical and unsympathetic eyes. The mining industry stands unmasked. Fortunately, there is now little to hide. Weaknesses are more than offset by real unquestionable values. Abuses shrink into insignificance beside the wealth that is produced year by year, with promise of even greater outpourings in the future.

That the events of the past few months have had serious repercussions in mining circles, entirely apart from trading, is shown in the fact that already more than a score of properties which were depending on brokers' funds for development have been closed down. Others are threatened with the same fate. It may be said that in some cases there was little excuse for their existence anyway, but the fact remains that the releasing of hundred workmen, along with engineers and other technical help, is not altogether without its serious aspects.

The closing of brokerage offices with the release of clerks, stenographers, telegraph operators, engineers and correspondents has not been accomplished without certain shock to the country's nervous system. That the full effect of the wholesale drive on the brokers, together with the curtailment of marginal trading, is not yet over is apparent from the fact that transactions of the Standard Stock and Mining Exchange continue to dwindle. With a turnover of less than 200,000 shares one full nowledge of electrical, mechanical and chemical engineer- trading day's business is less than the normal activity ng has been concentrated in radio research laboratories. in half an hour on the floor of the Exchange six or eight

Ultimately, the clean-up and the promised revolution

meantime, due to the fact that public confidence has been a cloud of suspicion over mining shares generally, will the mining industry itself be allowed to suffer? The feeling among best informed men seems to be that no effort should be spared to prevent any interference with

Fortunately, the blow fell at a time when the mines were enjoying perfect health. On the other hand, mining development, especially in its initial stages, has always drawn heavily upon the public for encouragement and support. The fear has been expressed that if the desire for speculation is removed, much of the bait that has led to the search for and the discovery of new mines may go with it. In this event the gradual exhaustion of the present day producers might leave the industry doomed to extinction and ten or fifteen years hence mining generally might lapse into a state of premature

One of the difficulties in sizing up the situation is that only the roughest estimate can be hazarded of the aggregate expenditure of wealth that has represented in the past the public's interest in mining affairs. If actual figures were available for the money that has been secured ostensibly for mining, within a stated period, say the past five years, unquestionably the amount would be surprising. What proportion of this wealth actually went into the ground?

What proportion was misspent in wasteful effort, mismanagement and in promotional activities designed to influence the market for shares rather than to find out? The answer to these questions no one knows. Whatever the toil has been in squandered wealth, it has been admittedly great. It has been so great that more than white-wash may be required to satisfy outraged public opinion and to restore public confidence to the point where a reasonable amount of financial support is again

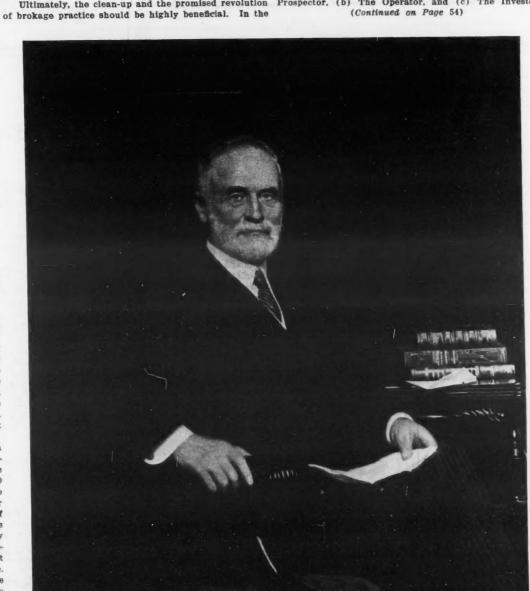
The vital question upon which the mining prospector and the mining engineer must pin his attention for the next few months is: Can public confidence be restored

Mining, as it is generally known to the public, in its simplest form, is a partnership consisting of (a) The Prospector, (b) The Operator, and (c) The Investor.

the march of genuine progress.

assured for bona fide mining development.

(Continued on Page 54)



NEW PORTRAIT OF FINANCIAL LEADER

Mr. A. E. Ames, prominent Toronto financier and industrialist, after a painting by Joshua Smith, R.B.A., executed for the directors of A. E. Ames and Company, Ltd. to hang in the offices of that firm of which Mr. Ames is President. In addition to his business activities Mr. Ames has devoted much time to public welfare enterprises and during the illness of the Hon. W. A. Charlton has directed the activities of the National Sanatorium Association.



 $m W^{ELL}$, here's the first quarter of 1930 ended, and where do we stand? No one can say with any certainty. There's undoubtedly a better sentiment in evidence, but unfortunately there's not much tangible evidence of business recovery as yet. The public's been showing a good deal more interest in the stock market and quotations have advanced accordingly, but as the buying has been speculative rather than investment in character, it is pretty certain that the market's technical position has not been strengthened.

It would be a great pity if the public let its speculative fervor go too far at this stage; it would only make far more trouble in the shape of another reaction and thereby provide another set-back to public confidence.



Although the market's entitled to discount the future, clearer evidence of what the future holds in store is required before there can be a real basis for a sustained forward movement. It can hardly be questioned that the recent ad-

vances have amply discounted such indications of business improvement as are presently discernible.

COUPLE of months ago hopes and even expectations were general that by the end of March or beginning of April there would be definite indications of business improvement. Sad to say, such signs are still lacking. Business is still marking time, in spite of the greater activity on the Canadian stock exchanges, which latter has been partly a result of the inflow of cheaper money and partly a reflection of New York. For a big portion of the public, rising prices are themselves sufficient reason for buying. Yet this is a particularly dangerous time for marginal speculating. On the other hand, it is a good time, I believe, for the accumulation of sound and well-selected stocks by the long-pull investor.

VER the longer range future, which is all the investor is interested in, higher price levels for sound securities are clearly indicated. While the wheat situation appears likely to be a depressing factor in Canadian business for some time to come, it must be, after all, but

a temporary situation and plenitude of cheap credit will be a powerful stimulant in the 2 general recovery. A drastic decline in security values such as we experienced last

Fall has always been followed by a period of relatively cheap money, and it seems probable that 1930 will be remembered as a year of much easier money conditions than the world has known for some time.

ONE of the most encouraging indications in the upward movement has been the ease with which the market has absorbed profit-taking. Evidently there's plenty of money available for speculation and lots of faith left in the profit-making possibilities of common stocks, in spite of the burnt fingers last Fall. But what the public's basing its immediate hopes on is a puzzle. I don't mean the outlook is so discouraging; only that there's rather a decided lack of any positive factors for encouragement, at the moment. The immediate result of the outburst of bullishness is not particularly confidence-inspiring. A lot of stock has moved from strong into weak hands and the market has thereby been made more susceptible to any disturbing news or rumors that may come along. Of course, by no means all the recent buying has been for short-term speculation; part of it, at least, has been investment having ac the recent months of market depression.

NUMBER of brokers have been advising their customers that the newsprint stocks are on the bargain counter; that there has been a much greater improvement in the condition and prospects of the industry than is generally recognized, and that before long market quotations will reflect this better position. While it is true that there may, before long, be interesting develop-



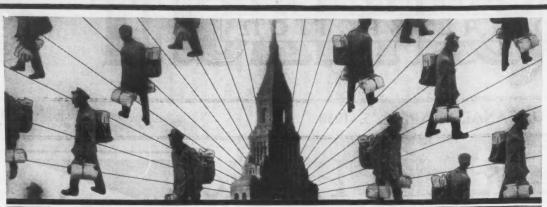
ments in the newsprint industry that may be expected to affect quotations on the stocks of the companies concerned, I know of nothing in the way of improved earnings prospects for newsprint companies generally to warrant

any particular enthusiasm at this time. It has been asserted that the increase in the price per ton of newsprint that the companies failed to put into effect some months ago, will soon go through; but according to my information this is by no means probable, at least to an extent that would have much bearing on the companies'

THE truth is that our old friend the law of supply and demand is operating potently against an increase in the price of newsprint, and there would have to be a much greater increase in consumption than now seems possible before a worth-while increase in price could be hoped for. Not only are present production facilities of Canadian mills substantially in excess of consumption requirements, but this situation will shortly be aggravated by the further production from International Paper's new mill at Dalhousie, N.B., Mersey Paper Company's mill at Liverpool, N.S., and the doubling of the capacity of Bathurst Power and Paper's mill at Bathurst, N.B. Besides all this, other newsprint machines will come into production before the end of the year in other parts of the country.

Abitibi, I believe, is a good speculation right now in spite of all this. But because of possible consolidations, rather than immediately higher earnings.

SATURDAY NIGHT - "The, Paper West



975,000 checks and drafts.

3,250 a day

were sent out by the 214 service offices of The Travelers in 1929 for payments under Life, Accident, Automobile, Fire, Burglary, Compensation, Group, Liability and other kinds of insurance policies.

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THE TRAVELERS

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The Radio

payment scheme but the acid test of its success is the number of repossessions. Statistics indicate that considerably less than 1 per cent. of radios are repossessed.

Thus we have a picture of people owning radios and paying for them, who without a postponed payment scheme would be denied the pleasure and educational features of radio. Today radio is within the financial reach of that vast section of the populace who formerly could not afford to buy. When one realizes that 64 per cent. of male workers in this country earn less than \$25.00 per week, the significance of this development can be grasped.

An excellent illustration is found in the automotive industry. In 1920 a given make of automobile cost \$2,500. In 1930 a better car can be purchased at less than one-quarter that price. In 1920 there were comparatively few car owners-in 1929 there was more than one car to every two families plus a marked tendency in many families to a two-car standard. May I again repeat that a similar trend is evident in the radio industry. I confidently believe that 1930 will see more units sold than in any previous year because of this innovation in the price market.

Production facilities in Canada today are infinitely superior to this time one year ago. Each year manufacturers are improving their plants. A constant study is being made of other industries with the purpose of adopting that machinery and those methods which will materially increase the efficiency of the industry. This year a great bulk of new machinery is being introduced which will greatly increase capacity and reduce costs. Plants have been laid out upon new and more efficient lines, time and motion studies have been further developed upon each assembly operation, new wage incentives in the way of group bonus have been introduced again profiting by the experience of the automotive, electrical and allied industries. The part which this increased efficiency in production plays in the annual gain can again be seen.

The radio industry is young, finding its birth in the last ten years. The first few years saw a bitter struggle for the survival of the fittest. The confusion of those days is now past; the position of the leaders is established and they are able to concentrate their efforts upon improving distribution. This year the efficacy of selective selling will be appreciated in its the sales research departments of

manufacturers are now making a sur vey of the Canadian market with the object of selecting those markets upon which a concentrated attack will be made this year. The result will be considerable saving in selling costs for each dollar expended and will yield the highest dividend possible. This may be simply illustrated in a formula where Y = Market, A = Selling Effort, and X=Return, AY=X.

Where Y is a variable and A is con stant, it is obvious that X will vary as the quality of Y. It is the objective of the industry in this year to con centrate upon the Y's which will yield the maximum X. Connected with this thought is the fact that each year de velops more effective retail sales methods and sees more and more exclusive radio stores which operate for a full twelve months, in contrast to the three month side-line attitude of a few years ago. I can see the possi bility of increasing unit sales by 50 per cent. in the coming year by simply building up outlets which will me chandise radio in a desirable way to the entire twelve months of the year.

A very strong stimulus to sales which I believe will become markedly more important, is the increasing fre quency of feature broadcasts. It is definitely known that thousands o sets were purchased for the purpose of hearing King George open the Dis armament Conference; the first time a King has ever been heard over the air on this side of the Atlantic. Then there are the programmes which come from Holland, Germany and other European countries each Sunday, Radio is defying distance and drawing the four corners of the earth into an integral social whole. I believe that during 1930 new broadcasts will be introduced with a degree of public interest exceeding any former attract tions offered. As far as the Canadian situation is concerned it is assured that the standard of Canadian broadcasts will be much higher no matter what the outcome of the government proposals may be. This must inevitably be a strong force in increasing radio sales.

Neg

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It is both necessary and desirable that we recognize forces external to the industry but which materially affect its welfare. To enumerate all these forces would be an impossible task at this time but we may state that these are the factors which determine business conditions as whole. I have heard in many quarters that times are bad. With this belief I disagree. Rather would I say that full significance. By this I mean that in 1928 and 1929 business was abnormally good. Business came easily in those years and because of this we all became a trifle slip-shod in ou sales promotion methods. Those days are past, and, figuratively speaking, we have tightened our girths it preparation for a keen, hard fight for business; which is as it should be Because of this improved organiza tion, I believe the increase in sales resistance will be more than compen

> To sum up, I would submit the following reasons upon which my optimism is based:

(1) There is in Canada a virgin market for some 1,116,000 sets and a replacement market for approximately 330,000 sets.

(2) Annual Gain-Advanced design coupled with more efficient production and marketing practice now makes it possible to offer a first class rad o for substantially less than \$200. opening a vast new market consisting of the large majority of wage-ea ners.

(3) Feature broadcasts of univecedented public interest will further prove a strong sales stimulus. (4) Increased aggressiven as in

general conduct of business.

I have implicit faith in the suture of the radio industry. This fach is influenced to a considerable extent by the knowledge that the personnel of the entire industry is remarkably youthful. This very fact is a power-(Continued on Page 52)



D. H. POLLITT President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association of Canada, who in an article elsewhere in this issue gives an able resume of the Radio Industry and dis-cusses the prospects for this year.

We shall

An Industry That Serves Industry and an

Almost Depression-Proof Investment

presenting to investors this offering of Class "A" Participat-I ing Shares in D. A. STUART & COMPANY, LIMITED, the sterling character of the business is worthy of special comment.

It is an industry that serves industry. It is not an oil company in the generally understood meaning of that term. It doesn't retail oil or gasoline or kindred products to the public. Its products are sold only to manufacturers and users of metal working machinery. It has thousands of industrial customers and its growth keeps pace with the mechanization of production.

The business was established 65 years ago, but for many years confined its operations chiefly to supplying manufacturers in Illinois. Even after Mr. Stuart relinquished his interest, no aggressive sales policy was followed. But since the advent of the present new management, a vigorous sales policy has been pursued with the result that sales volume has doubled and trebled, as the increase in earnings from 1927 to 1929 shows-see fully descriptive circular that will be sent upon request. In short, more than 3,000 plants in United States and Canada are now using Stuart Oils and Lubricants, including some of the largest firms in the world, such as the Ford Motor Company, International Harvester Co., etc. Inquiries have also been received from England, France, Germany, Belgium, Italy and Sweden. Stuart Oils have established a reputation for reliability, constancy and satisfactory performance that is unequalled, but until the past few years no particular effort was made to capitalize this reputation.

MANAGEMENT

The management of the Company is now in the hands of keen experienced men, some of whom have had many years of association with it. Others are younger men and technical experts. Mr. Wm. H. Oldacre, for instance, is the man who perfected the new process Sulphur Base Oils which have revolutionized modern metal cutting lubrication methods. The personnel, therefore, is composed of experienced technical men as well as those wellgrounded in administrative and financial experience. The directors of the Company are: C. I. Grierson, Harold A. Greene, R. A. Bryce, A. H. Vanderburgh, Tracy B. Langdon, William H. Oldacre, R. W. Horsey and E. G. McMillan.

The D. A. STUART COMPANY is one of the soundest industrial enterprises in North America. It may fairly be called an almost depression-proof industry. The business has been built up largely on the merit of its products. These products have no equal. The formulæ are secret and the manufacturing process patented. For these reasons, we believe that its Class "A" Participating

Shares provide not only an excellent investment at the present offering price but that they should prove more valuable with each succeeding year.

A circular giving full particulars as to assets, earnings, etc., will be sent upon request.

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The holders of Class "A" Participating Shares are entitled to receive cumulative dividends at the rate of \$1.20 per share per annum payable quarterly on the first day of January, April, July and October in priority to any dividends on the Class "B" Common Shares. In addition the holders of Class "A" Shares are entitled to participate equally with the Class "B" Common Shares, share for share in all dividends, bonuses or distributions paid or made by the Company out of surplus or net profits in excess of a non-cumulative dividend of \$1.20 per share per annum on Class "B" Common Shares. On any distribution of the assets other than out of surplus or net profits, the holders of Class "A" Shares are eference and priority "B" Common Shares, and are also entitled to participate with the holders of Class "B" Common Shares, share for share in any distributions after the holders of Class "B" Common Shares have received \$17.00 per share. It is expressly provided that no dividend shall be declared or paid on Class "B" Common Shares during the first three fiscal years of the Company nor within two months thereafter.

After providing for depreciation and income tax the Company must set apart each year 10% of its net profits for such year into a "Patents Reserve Account" and such amount shall be so set apart until the sum of \$300,000 shall have been accumulated. Provided that any or all of the amount from time to time at the credit of such account may be used by the Directors for and transferred to capital or operating expenses or may be invested in such securities as the Directors may select, the intention being that such amount shall not be distributed to the shareholders of the Company as dividends.

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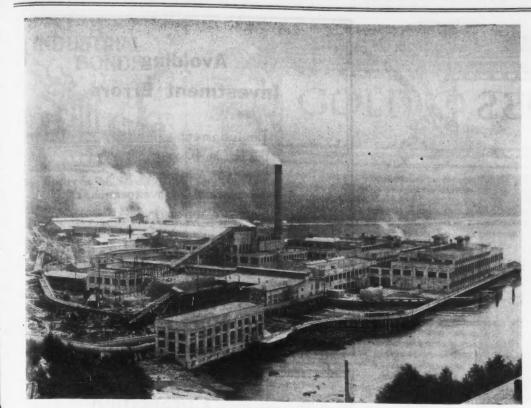
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PULP A'ND PAPER INDUSTRY ON WESTERN COAST

Huge plant of Pacific Mills, Ltd., at Ocean Falls, B.C., about 360 miles north of Vancouver, which has a capacity of 270 tons daily of newsprint tissue, kraft paper, sulphite pulp, etc. The company owns more than three and a half billion feet of lumber either outright or under lease and has a hydro plant on the Link river which develops 23,000 H. P. — Photo by Canadian National Railways.

Signs of A Great Revolution

New Industrial Era Dawns with Spreading Application of and use of the greatest quantities of Theory of High Wages and Extension of Distribution Credit

By PROFESSOR E. R. A. SELIGMAN, Columbia University, in Barron's

in the world today. There is no lack of indications as to the nature of this re-orientation of industry and com-merce, and already two of its most nized by those whose work it is to and all indications point to the probstudy industrial and economic poli-

The first of these factors is the growing recognition throughout the world that, owing to the mechaniation of industrial processes today, the differences between skilled and inskilled labor is far less important than it was a century ago. At first, udustrialists took advantage of this fact to attempt to reduce the level of s, but they are now realizing that paid labor is, in the long run, nomic. Hence emerges the vital that labor, to be efficient, must eceive a good wage.

One of the most startling features of his new development in economic olicy is the attempt now being made y Henry Ford in Germany, where wages are lower than they are in Great Britain and lower than they are in the United States, to pay his workmen a rate of wages equivalent to that which he pays his workmen in America and Britain. Can he do it? What will be the result if he does?

Consider the position in the United large scale manufacture in America, in the economic theory has proved its value.

Germany in particular. The value and importance. rate of wages in Continental

Henry Ford's object, therefore, is to living, which will spread from Ger- never otherwise would have, and the

NEW industrial and economic many throughout Europe and will consequences are going to be great revolution is quietly taking place bring the standard of living up to that and world-wide. which now prevails in Britain, and possibly up to that of the United States.

ability of its success. It is based on sound economic policy which has proved its worth in industries in America and Britain. It cannot apply to all industries, but it can apply to the principal trades of Europe, and

to the motor industry in particular. It is not a philanthropic motive that has inspired Henry Ford to make this attempt in Germany, but merely the conviction that his policy is a right one from an economic and financial standpoint. If he succeeds, we may see other German manufacturers and industrialists follow suit. If that happens, and it is quite probable that it will happen, and the theory of high wages and a high standard of work and of output becomes generally accepted by the German industrial leaders, it is inevitable that it should in time spread to the other manufacturing and industrial countries of Europe. The world, I believe, is on the break of a new industrial era.

The other great development which has in recent years marked the course of industrial policy, and which seems States today. When Ford first began likely to develop still further, is the system of instalment selling, or dise paid his workmen \$5 a day, which tribution credit, which, beginning in onsiderably higher than the rate America, has spread to Britain and sees then prevailing in America. the Continent, and is now firmly conhappened? He believed that a solidated in an assured position in the ell-paid workman was worth his hire. economic system of the world. As was the case when the banking system, or is now so rapidly gaining the system of production credit, first everywhere that, up to a cer- began to take shape and form, the comoint, the better the pay the bet- paratively new system of distribution e work. He was the first ex- credit has been faced with many diffione t of that theory in America, and culties and has received much adverse criticism from all classes of the com-Now he proposes to apply that munity. But bankers and industrialon the Continent of Europe, ists are now beginning to realize its

Now, in the United States the greates compares unfavourably with est financial institutions of the coun-Britain and the United States, try are those that provide for the whenever suitable opportunities system of instalment selling, and what we find British manufacturers has happened in America is going to mplaining of their inability to com- happen in Europe. As an illustration gainst the products of these long of its success, it is common knowledge ours and low wages of sweated Con- by now that the average loss under inental labor. While it is true that this system is less than 1-5 of 1%, onditions of work on the Continent that is, considerably lower than the we inferior to those of the English- usual commercial and industrial per-Deaking countries, it is still very centage of trade losses, while, out of oubtful if the standard of quality the total of \$36,000,000,000 aggregate goods produced under such con- retail trade of the United States a tions is anywhere near that of goods year ago, no less than one-sixth was roduced by well paid and contented contributed under this system of distribution credit.

Moreover, the system is progressing aprove wages and improve the pro-still further, and there is now establuct thereby. That is what we are lished in America a chain of banks out to see in Germany. The day whose activities are confined solely sweated labor has passed, and this and exclusively to the lending of fort of Ford in Germany is but the money on no material security at all, arbinger of a re-orientation of econ- but merely on security of a moral mic and industrial policy. If Ford nature. It has proved that people on ceeds in his idea, we shall see in the whole are honest, and given an ermany a similar process to that opportunity are ready and willing to which took place in the United States. work to better their standard of liv-We shall see a growing conviction ing. The instalment-selling system t well-paid labor is in the end the and this new departure of lending eapest; we shall see a gradual rise money without security give the comthe wages rate and in the standard munity that opportunity which it

conclusion that this credit is being well and properly used, and very little abused. In time, that system of capital instalments, like its parent, the instalment system in respect of goods and services, will find a firm footing not only in America but also in Europe and in every country in the world where trade and commerce are to be found.

Therefore, I repeat again, it is my belief that all these indications point to the fact that we are at the beginning of a great financial and economic development which sooner or later will do its share in abolishing forever poverty and distress among the working classes and will do as much as anything could possibly do towards bringing about that relative equality of wealth and proportionate participation in the advantages of civiliza tion which the whole world so ardent ly desires.

Dictaphone's Best Year

THE year 1929 was the greatest year in the history of Dictaphone Corporation, according to a statement by L. C. Stowell, president, who made public the annual report.

Net profits were \$728,345.69, an increase of 19.1% over 1928 net profits. After payment of regular dividends of 8% per annum on preferred stock, the balance of \$627,055.69 represented earnings of \$5.46 per share on the 114,-861 shares of common stock outstanding. Earnings per share on 103,750 shares of common stock outstanding for the previous year were \$4.87.

The Ontario farmer's feed problem high-class home-grown roughage, which obviates the necessity of using a large proportion of expensive concentrates in his rations. Most homegrown concentrates, and many of the roughages, are carbonaceous feeds which, in themselves and even in mixtures, do not make for properly balstricted by lack of sufficient material anced rations. Consequently, there is security to obtain credit are now, for always a big demand for protein-rich I see no good reason for believing the first time in economic history, be-feeds such as bran, shorts, middlings, important aspects have been recog- that this great effort of Ford will fail, ing granted these financial facilities, oilcake meal, cotton seed meal, gluten and so far everything points to the meal, and other similar feeds.

Those whose energies have been re-



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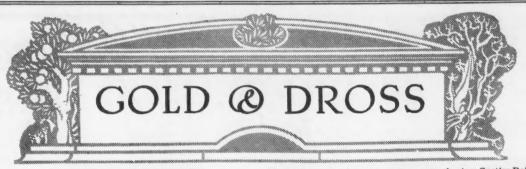
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SATURDAY NIGHT - "The Paper Wast

GYPSUM GOOD FOR HOLDING

Editor, Gold and Gross:

Can you recommend to me a good common stock which can be bought by one who is not a speculator and which you would consider pretty safe? I have generally confined my investments to bonds and preferred stocks but from my sizing up of the business situation there should be some reasonably priced stocks just now which would be good buys. I am afraid my problem is difficult because I feel that I want a fairly good yield on my money from the common stock, besides safety.

—W. L. M., Ottawa, Ont.

I think your sizing up is pretty accurate and I agree with you that there are good buys on the market currently for those who are prepared to hold. In addition you don't, by any means, have to do without yield, as there are a number of common stocks with good dividend records, encouraging prospects and reasonable security which are giving better than bond interest. While it is by no means the only attractive one, I would suggest for your consideration the common stock of Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd., which was formerly Canada Gypsum and Alabastine, Ltd.

At current prices of around 23 this stock, which pays \$1.50 annually yields slightly over 61/2 per cent which is a very good return indeed, particularly since cheaper money has brought about an increase in bond prices. In addition to present yield, with this stock you have an equity in a company which is the largest unit in its industry, which has excellent prospects for further growth. The prospect of appreciation therefore gives added attraction, although I am not, in view of general conditions both of business and the market, suggesting this stock except for long-term holding.

Gypsum's last report covering the year 1929 showed earnings of \$2.35 per share on the common which compares with \$7.10 earned in 1928 before the four-for-one split-up, or an equivalent of \$1.77 on the present stock. The report included only profits from 8 1/2 months operation of the Ontario Lime Company and four months of the Standard Lime Company of Quebec, both of which were acquired during the year. The report also indicated an exceedingly satisfactory balance-sheet position, current assets amounting to \$2,116,734 as against current liabilities of \$648,470.

A reasonable assumption would be that in view of the ossible decreased building in Canada as compared with the last two years, Gypsum's profits might be somewhat smaller for the current year. Over against this however, the company's sales in February of this year showed an increase of 38 per cent over the corresponding month of 1929 and for the two months of February 28 an increase of 32 per cent. I consider the long term prospects of the company to be excellent and I think that the patient investor might buy the common stock at the present

ENGLISH FORD SHARES HIGH

Editor, Gold and Dro I am interested in the Ford Motor Company Limited, the I am interested in the Ford Motor Company Limited, the English Company. I would be very grateful if you would tell me just what this company represents; I mean what its affiliations are and if it produces and sells Ford cars in England only, or in other countries as well. Please also inform me as to earnings and financial position, also dividends if any. I have been thinking of buying some of these shares, in the hope that this company will go ahead as the American and Canadian companies have done, and would be glad to have your opinion of the wisdom of this course.

— B. M. Calgary, Alta. -B. M., Calgary, Alta.

The company you are interested in is a consolidation of the Ford interests abroad, with exclusive rights to manufacture and distribute Ford products in the British Isles, Europe and neighboring territories. From the time of the incorporation of the company in October, 1928, to December 31st, 1929, the Ford Motor Company Limited earned the equivalent of 57c a share on 7,000,000 ordinary shares. No comparison with 1928 results is available, but the income of the predecessor company in 1927 amounted to 37c a share.

The financial position of the Ford Motor Company Limited at the end of 1929 was strong, with current assets almost 61/2 times the current liabilities. Cash alone was equal to more than \$10,700,000. An initial dividend of 10% was paid recently. A close working agreement with Ford interests in the United States (which owns about 60% of the Ford Motor Company Limited stock) helps to brighten the longer-term outlook for the company.

Nevertheless, the shares at the present price around 19, well in advance, and the present business unsettlement share, as against \$2.62 in 1927. abroad suggests that purchases of this stock might well be deferred for the present.

CURTISS-REID AIRCRAFT LTD.

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Being a great believer in the future of aviation, I am naturally interested in aviation stocks. With both the preferred and common stocks of Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Co. Limrefered and common stocks of Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Co. Limited of Montreal, selling so low (from 2 to 8 for the preferred and from 3 to 6 for the common) there are some good opportunities for investors right now.

Please tell me what you think of this idea, and what the reason is for the low prices of the Curtiss-Reid stock. I would be very glad to get any information you can give me about the company and its operations. Is the company

me about the company and its operations. Is the company controlled in Canada or the United States? What does its capitalization consist of?

-C. M. T., Winnipeg, Man.

Neither the preferred nor the common stock of Curtiss-Reid Aircraft Co. Limited can be classed as better than a radical speculation at the present time, and I do not think that a speculative commitment in either should involve a larger sum than you can well afford to tie-up indefinitely after the price deflation of its stock holdings has been with no income return thereon. The company recently issued its first annual statement showing a net loss in operations for the year ending December 31st, 1929, of \$133,322.

While this showing should not be regarded too seriously by present shareholders as a new company operating in a of assets: Ventures has 1,536,170 shares of Falconbridge; many difficulties before it achieves a stable operating basis, to purchase shares at the present time. The results shown at cost. in the 1929 statement referred to reflect the production

difficulties which the company encountered last year. prospects of any individual company quite uncertain. For tors' Airways, which put over the Opemiska deal. this reason, no matter how enthusiastic you may feel re-

I would suggest that you postpone purchasing Curtiss-Reid shares at least until there is some definite evidence of an improvement in earning power.

The company was incorporated in Canada late in 1928 to acquire the Reid Aircraft Co., Limited, owner of an airport at Montreal and manufacturer of the Reid Rambler, a light metal plane. A controlling interest in the company was acquired in January, 1929, by the Curtiss Aeroplane and Motor Co., New York, in order to obtain facilities for the distribution of the American-built Curtiss craft in Canada. Other activities of Curtiss-Reid include the production of aeroplane parts, and the operation of transportation routes, flying schools and a sales division. The company has a contract for the distribution of Curtiss Robin and Sikorsky planes in Eastern Canada.

The capitalization of the company consists of 50,000 shares of \$2.00 preferred (par \$30.00), cumulative from January 1st, 1932, and 100,000 shares of common stock. A majority of the common is held by Curtiss-Wright Corp., which provides technical assistance and general supervision. The preferred stock is redeemable at \$32 per share, and carries a warrant to purchase two common shares at \$16 per share until January 1st, 1939. Incidentally, each share of the original common carries a warrant to purchase an additional share under the same terms. Funds received from the exercise of warrants attached to the preferred are to be used to retire that issue. No dividends are being paid on either the preferred or the common at the present time.

WHY NOT DEMAND IT?

Editor, Gold and Dross Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am enclosing a "progress report" on Denison Copper and I would like to know if the statement is correct that certain people took over 1.175 000 shares of this mine, I have bought some shares from two fellows who have been around here for two months and are selling yet. If this report is not correct what steps could I take to get my money back?

—H. W., Perth. Ont.

The "puff" letter on Denison Copper which you enclose is designed to keep you sold on it and to help the activities of salesmen in your section. You can take the statements with considerable reserve. The information offered is not specific and is open to doubt. The alleged sale of 1,175,000 shares of stock to certain named interests has no significance for you. The people who take treasury stock do so with the intention of re-selling it at a profit. They usually obtain an option on a block and they find a customer for it first. When sales fall off they simply lose interest.

What is more significant is the statement that \$100,-000 has been spent on exploration of property. It would be interesting to know what work was done and exactly what results were secured in drilling. The financial sponsor might have put such details in his cheerful letter. People nowadays are competent to pass on mining data and to draw their own conclusions. I do not think that Denison Copper has had any unusual or even particularly favorable results from its work. The property may warrant a test but you people who put up the money should be given exact information, not "puffs." Why not demand it?

As to getting your money back I am afraid your case is hopeless, unless you could definitely prove misrepresentation.

INT. COMBUSTION ENGINEERING

Editor, Gold and Dross Can you tell me how the reorganization of the Interna-tional Combustion Engineering Corporation is going on? I would particularly like to have some information regarding the plan of refinancing, and what affect you think this will have on the stock. What does the latest earnings statement show?

—S. N., Montreal, Que.

You don't say whether you are a stockholder or thinking of becoming one. If it's the latter, I would advise against a speculation in either the preferred or the common for the present at least.

While reorganization of the company, through the receivership, is progressing at a satisfactory rate, provision for refinancing has not been made so far and it is impossible therefore, to forecast what the position of the present preferred and common stocks will be. Anyone buying either of these issues should be prepared to carry it for an indefinite period of time. The company has issued no earnings statement since the report covering 1928 operaappear to be discounting these expected earnings gains tions. Net for that year amounted to \$3.18 per common

Owing to the shake-up of the company's operations resulting from the appointment of a receiver and the reorganization currently in progress, the trend of the company's earnings during the past year cannot be estimated. At the present time four distinct protective committees exist and are operating.

POSSIBILITIES IN VENTURES LTD.

Editor, Gold and Dross: I am thinking of taking a flyer in two or three hundred shares of Ventures Limited at around the present quotation of under \$2 per share. I would buy outright of course and be prepared to hold a year or two for a profit. I have life insurance and bonds sufficient for my circumstances but wish to throw a few hundred dollars into something speculative to try my luck. -G. W. P., Kincaid, Sask.

Ventures is a reasonable choice, I think. The company's long-awaited statement has now been issued and it is possible after a long interval, to study an official presentation of assets. It is apparent that the company has been able to report a fairly satisfactory condition, even taken into account. Interests other than cash and stock have been reduced to a reasonable basis and those retained have a certain prospective chance of becoming important in the future.

A review of the statement provides the following list radically new industry like this naturally has to surmount 1,375,000 share of Conjaurum; cash and receivables, \$291. 652; Rhodesian copper stocks, \$1,354,442 at cost; Canadian I cannot see why anyone should be particularly anxious and American stocks exclusive of Falconbridge, \$2,487,801,

The company has advanced on account of electrolytic zinc plant, \$79,900; on account of Ontario refinery, \$233,258. While it is doubtless true that these will be ironed out. There is in the holdings of intangible value the Opemiska in time, one should not overlook the fact that increasing option, covering one of the best copper finds in recent competition in the industry tends to make the earnings years. With this is associated a 10% interest in Prospec

Ventures has an undisclosed stock interest in Dominion garding the long-term outlook for the industry in general. Explorers, which has several finds of importance in the

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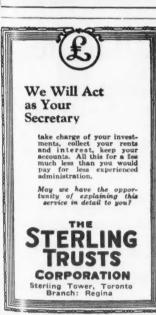
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far north, including that at Great Slave Lake. The company also has 157,500 shares of Northern Lead-Zinc Mines, Limited, which has the principal find at Great Slave.

In Newfoundland the company has stakings of unknown value at this time. There are also holdings in Finland. In addition Ventures has an undisclosed interest in Sudbury Nickel and Copper Company which has holdings in the Sudbury Basin area.

The company in its annual statement says that at prices prevailing at year end Ventures had \$9,892,950 in cash and securities and that 6,423,365 shares were issued, of which 5,425,000 shares are pooled until January first,

It is thus apparent that the company had about \$1.50 in tangibles on January 1st and the amount which can be allowed for the intangibles cannot at the moment be calculated. However, several of the undertakings offer considerable promise and for anyone who is able to set aside a certain sum for speculative purposes the stock seems to offer some attraction.

THROWING GOOD MONEY AFTER BAD

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Having come into possession of some shares in Goldfields Limited and some Associated Goldfields shares which the Goldfields Creditors Syndicate say they will exchange for shares of the same standing in the new company for a payment of three cents per share. Would you please advise me as to the standing of the new company and as to the value of shares or will they ever be of any value as I do not want to spend the money if the shares are worthless.

—N. D., Markham, Ont.

I feel sure that you would only be throwing good money after bad if you accede to the request of Canadian Associated creditors to put up more funds. This property has the most complete history of failure known to me. It has had several reorganizations, ran its capitalization up to 25,000,000 shares, borrowed money on notes, went hugely into debt and wound up in a most complete smash. Some fanatical shareholders persist in regarding the property as valuable, despite all reasonable evidence to the contrary. The theory that the small water power owned by the company could effect salvation is not tenable. At the most the company could develop 8,000 to 10,000 h. p. and the area where it is located is over supplied now.

POTPOURRI

H. M. P., Sarnia, Ont. VIPOND has been doing well lately. The present situation, minewise, can be summed up as follows. Since the annual report new ore has been found to offset that removed and reserves total \$1,000,000 and a good percentage of this ore is broken, that is, part of the cost of mining is paid. Min.ng results on the 400 toot level have been satisfactory. One vein has opened for 180 feet, showing ten foot width and \$8 values, unusual for Vipond. There are quite attractive chances of finding similar conditions on other quite attractive chances of finding similar conditions on other levels. The company has been successful in locating extensions of Hollinger veins and the question to be solved now is whether these veins have considerable depth in Vipond ground, or whether they come more or less to the surface there. Work to this end is in progress. Vipond has about \$600,000 in cash, in addition to \$250,000 turned over to Huronian Mining and Finance Corporation Profits are running around \$25,000 monthly and this is the best experience the company has had since inception. It is true that the stock has sold at very much higher prices, in boom times, before the share buying public had experienced the chastening effect has sold at very much higher prices, in boom times, before the share buying public had experienced the chastening effect of a panic market from which mining issues have only partly recovered. Unless exceptional luck attends Vipond's exploration work I do not expect to see your buying price repeated in the near future. There is not at this time any prospect of dividends. Your stock has three chances of appreciation; in new and substantial ore developments; in Huronian progress; in market improvement.

I. R. Ottavas Ont. LAY LACKSON SYNDICATE appears

I. R., Ottawa, Ont. JAY JACKSON SYNDICATE appears I. R., Ottawa, Ont. JAY JACKSON SYNDICATE appears to have stopped work in the summer of 1928. It had nothing but acreage in Clericy township an area which has yielded nothing in the way of ore to anyone. I note that the syndicate officials have no Ottawa address at present. You might try to learn present address from the Secretary of State's office, as the syndicate had a Federal charter. You might also try the auditors, Fitzgerald Audit Company, Citizen Bildg., Ottawa. My file shows head office address at 104 Sparks St., which I assume is Blackburn Bildg. My personal opinion is that the syndicate has simply given up the ghost. They had nothing anyhow. They had nothing anyhow.

They had nothing anyhow.

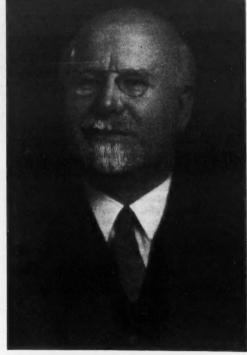
C. A., Ottawa, Ont. GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER COMPANY OF CANADA common stock offers good speculative possibilities for a long hold. On the basis of a \$5 regular dividend and a \$5 bonus, the yield on a price basis of 170 would be 5.88 per cent. I understand that the company's sales for the first four months of the current fiscal year showed a slight reduction, as compared with the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year, but that the reduction in profits has not been proportionate to the reduction in sales. But even if the company's profits are more or less substantially reduced in the present year, the company might still earn the \$10 per share required for dividends by a good margin, if its earnings did not fall too far below those of the previous year, when nearly \$22 per share was carned on the common. The company enjoys exceptionally able management.

of the previous year, when nearly \$22 per share was earned on the common. The company enjoys exceptionally able management.

T. C., Walford Station, Ont. CARLSON COPPER SYNDICATE holding a group in Dufay township, Rouyn area, has had a rather interesting experience in opening up a quartz vein carrying copper sulphides. Stripped on surface for a considerable distance and traced by cross trenching the main vein was, subsequently diamond drilled, the best indication being a 100 foot length of 6 per cent copper ore in a width of 5.5 feet. I have seen an encouraging report by a competent engineer who commends the operators for methodical and well directed work. This is a modest operation which might lead to something. The operators are experienced prospectors. I understand work will be resumed shortly.

M. N., Calgary, Alta. CANADA PERMANENT MORTGAGE CORPORATION is a very sound concern, in a strong financial position and making steady progress. It is ably and conservatively managed and its long-term prospects appear wholly favorable. However, its stock is rather closely held and there is comparatively little market activity in it, and there is no reason to expect any rapid market appreciation. In other words, it is the kind of stock which should be held for income, present and prospective, rather than for the possibility of quick profit.

H.H., Toronto, Ont. SUDBURY BASIN is continuing work drilling under lake and getting fair results. The recent news of most importance is the intimation of directors that a separate company will be erected on the part of the property which has shown an important orebody. I understand that the new comany will operate separately, an attempt will be made to sell stock in it to provide capital to bring it to production. I also understand that shareholders in Basin will be given an opportunity to buy into it on a preference basis. Personally I do not like the whole idea. I think shareholders in Basin are entitled to all the ore the company has been able to find without further capitaliza



URGES BUSINESS SANITY J. A. McLeod, Vice-President and General Manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia which, in recent advertising is performing a very real service to the nation in view of general conditions. The Bank urges all individuals to base their conduct on reason instead of mob psychology and to undertake expenditures in such a way as to minimize any hardship through unemployment.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada"

G. H., Pipestone, Man. BRITISH AMERICAN OIL and SUPERTEST both have very good possibilities for a long hold. Of the two I prefer B. A. Oil, for the simple reason that it is a much larger and longer established company than Supertest.

that it is a much larger and longer established company than Supertest.

J. O. F., Sherbrooke, Que. Stock in LAKE DUFAULT MINES, LIMITED, is of questionable value. The company never got beyond the prospect stage and did very little work at that. Properties in Dufresnoy, Demeloizes and Aiguebelle townships in Quebec were explored on surface. In one instance the company resorting to the use of an absurd device known as the Keyser Ore Detector. Your stock certificate is so much paper.

J. M., Vancouver, B. C. FAMOUS PLAYERS CANADIAN CORPORATION is doing exceptionally well at the present time, and is covering dividend requirements by a wide margin. The stock seems to me to be definitely undervalued at its current market levels.

P. M. C., St. Stephen, N. B. METALS DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED has a rather interesting gold prospect in the Woman Lake district of Patricia where, with a small plant, a shaft has been sunk to 100 feet in depth and about 200 feet of lateral work done. Official reports indicate that sampling of the shaft and 100 feet in a drift on the vein show commercial values. Late in the fall of 1929 it was proposed to continue the work on an enlarged scale. This is one of the few remaining active prospects in the area and it is clear that the company has had some fairly substantial encouragement. Naturally it is still highly speculative.

W. J., Alliston, Ont. UNITED FOUNDERS is one of the

W. J., Alliston, Ont. UNITED FOUNDERS is one of the W. J., Alliston, Ont. UNITED FOUNDERS is one of the largest of the United States investment trusts, and it has a very good record. I do not think that its common stock can be regarded as a first class investment, but I think it is a fair speculation, and suitable for a portion of one's funds. With regard to INVESTMENT SHARES, LIMITED, Stern large Taylorg, this company has no real connection. ling Tower, Toronto, this company has no real connection with United Founders, but merely acts as an agen for the sale of stock.

sale of stock.

L. E., Chatham, Ont. OREGON COPPER is a property which has shown much promise, and I know of no reason to change the view that given adequate financing and efficient direction, this property has a fair chance of developing into a paying mine. The decline in the price of the stock is due both to the market break, and to the fact that a very considerable short interest was believed to exist in this stock last fall. As a purchase at this time, I regard Oregon Copper as a fairly radical speculation, but one which has promise.

promise. growise.

G. K., Windsor, Ont. CANUSA, formerly SCOTTISH ONTARIO and one of the first gold prospects of Porcupine, has had exploration on several occasions the latest being in 1929 when a shaft was deepened from 100 to 300 feet and certain lateral exploration work of inconclusive scope com pleted. In addition a crosscut was run at the 100 foot level in an effort to cut what is termed the main break but the objective was not reached. The company ran out of money last fall and has been trying unsuccessfully ever since to finance. It is a highly speculative prospect which at one time produced a small amount of gold with an assay office

time produced a small amount of gold with an assay office plant. Surface exposure was rich but downward extension of high values was not established.

H. A., Saskatoon, Sask. The ELECTRIC SIGNAGRAPH AND SEMAPHORE COMPANY which was incorporated in Arizona prior to 1908 had a capital of \$10,000 and its office was at 104 West 42nd Street, New York City. No trace of the company can be found for many years back and I feel quite sure that it is out of existence. There is no market for its stock. The AUSTIN MANHATTAN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY which was incorporated under the laws of Nevada as successor to the Manhattan Silver Mining Company was dissolved in 1914 by the United States District Court of Nevada and its property sold to H. C. Fownes, who organized the Austin Manhattan Consolidated Silver Mines. Stock of this company is worthless at the present time.

M. A., Antigonish, N. S. The literature which ve concerning the MEXICAN MINING AND SMELTING COM-PANY is. in my opinion, sufficient to warrant that this prop-osition be left severely alone. Reputable mining companies do not talk about "mountains of ore" and in fact the general tone of the communication is such as to make any investor

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Concerning Insurance

DATERDAT NIGHT - The Paper Want

Crime Waves and Underwriting How Epidemics of Thefts and Bank Hold-ups Are

Halted by Underwriters

By GEORGE GILBERT

exceptionally honest.

inals had formed a well thought out movement of its funds. conspiracy to tempt these trusted youths, who were induced to abscond with the satchels filled with negotiable securities which they carried between stock brokers' offices and the banks. way before the thefts were stopped.

It was the underwriters of the large fidelity and surety companies who brought this large scale thieving to an end by forcing the stockbrokers to adopt proper safeguards. They inserted clauses and riders in their fidelity bonds making these safeguards a condition for continued protection.

Thereafter messenger boys carrying cash or negotiable securities above stipulated amount through the streets were accompanied by armed guards More careful investigation was also given to the private lives and past records of all new brokerage employees, and greater secrecy was maintained in brokerage offices regarding the transfer of money and securities.

As a result of the action of the underwriters, not only were the thefts stopped, but the premium rates for Wall Street brokers on fidelity bonds were brought down.

At first, when one of these so-called crime waves strikes a section of the country, the surety companies often have to pay heavy losses-sometimes running into hundreds of thousands of dollars-before they get their bearings, as it were, and can insist on necessary safeguards to meet the situation. Their method is to refuse to renew risks until protective measures are put into effect. As soon as these safeguards begin to operate, the losses at once decrease.

It is often thoughtlessly said that insurance companies thrive on crime waves. As a matter of fact, however, if the companies did not constantly seek to reduce and prevent crime, their losses would become so heavy that they would either have to adopt extremely high rates or go out of

Salutary prison sentences for embezzlers are continually being urged by the companies, and the passage of laws similar to the Baumes law in New York State is also receiving their support. Circulars describing new methods of safeguarding cash, securities and other valuables are likewise being sent out to business men and property owners.

Educational campaigns for the enlightenment of the public are carried ture and equipment, automobiles, on by them from time to time, furnishing practical arguments to prove that crime does not pay, such as the figures appear in the statement. recently supplied by the warden of one of the large prisons, showing 250,000, an increase of approximately that the 900 convicts serving sentences \$77,000 since June 30th, 1929. The for financial crimes only received on surplus to policyholders is approximthe average \$400 a piece as the fruit ately \$935,000, a reduction of only of the particular crime for which they \$65,000 after providing for the abwere being punished.

a few years ago, have been greatly re- off all expenses of organization, as duced by the combined efforts of the already explained. bankers' associations and the surety The Canadian General transacts Toronto General Insurcompanies. As a result, armed guards practically all classes of business exin banks were increased, and in some cepting life insurance, but specializes cases machine guns were placed be- in the more profitable classes of casuhind screens in bank balconies. Bullet alty insurance and through its branch

ONE of the sensations of ten years proof glass was put in front of tellers' ago was the series of startling cages. Stronger vaults were installed, thefts by Wall Street runners and mes- and greater precautions taken when sengers, a class of employees, by the transfering money and securities beway, always previously found to be tween head offices and branches. Greater secrecy was maintained re-It developed that professional crim- garding each bank's affairs and the

Epidemics of silk, fur and jewellery thefts during recent years have also been curbed by co-operation between the surety companies and business associations. By refusing to underwrite About \$2,000,000 disappeared in this certain classes of burglary risks unless they were brought up to standard requirements, the companies have taught business men to be more careful in the protection of their property.

Thus, while crime waves may be said to furnish valuable advertising for insurance companies, as they direct public attention to the danger of serious financial loss and the need of insurance against such loss, it is too expensive a form of advertising to be borne with equanimity, as each crime wave costs the companies hundreds of thousands-sometimes millions-of dollars. Consequently no time is lost in devising the necessary protective measures to deal with the particular class of crime which has become rampant, and so bring underwriting losses back to normal.

Canadian General Shows Substantial Growth and Expansion

THE annual statement of the Canadian General Insurance Company makes it clear that the past year was one of remarkable growth in business and development of field organization General Manager of Excelon the part of this aggressive Canadian insurance institution.

The company was reorganized in March, 1929, under the control and management of Canadian Insurance Shares Limited, and in a little over eight months has succeeded in setting up a complete fire and casualty organization in all provinces in which it operates, having fire general agencies and direct representatives and fully equipped casualty branch offices in most of the larger cities of Canada.

The premiums written in 1929, less cancellations, were \$615,000, almost evenly divided amongst the three major classes, fire, automobile and casualty, and with the exception of the automobile branch the loss experience has been highly satisfactory.

Organization expenses were extremely heavy, principally on account of the rapidity with which the company's plant was installed, but all such expenses, together with the entire cost of head office and branch office furniprinting and supplies, have been written off to profit and loss and do not

The statement shows assets of \$1. normally heavy increase in premium



President of the Imperial Life Assurance Company who has been elected a director of the National Trust Company.



G. C. KILBORN

Who has been appointed ProvincialManager for Ontario of The Canadian
Hardware and Implement Underwriters,
with headquarters at Toronto. The
three companies represented are the
Retail Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance
Co., Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance
Insurance Co., and Minnesota Implement
Mutual Fire Insurance Co. Mr. Kilborn
is an experienced field man, previous
to entering the insurance business he
was twelve years on the road for a
wholesale hardware supply house. Under his direction, it is planned to double
the field representation in Ontario during the present year.

offices renders a complete casualty ser vice to agents and brokers. It has al ready become a prominent factor in the insurance business throughout Canada.

The Officers of the company are: W W. Evans, Toronto, President; W. P. Fess, Vice-President and Managing Director; Paul H. Horst, Vice-President and Thos. G. Breck, Secretary, E. C. G. Johnson is fire manager and John C. Ratchford casualty manager, and Ontario branch office is under the management of W. F. Spry with Norman G. Cummings, as assistant manager.

sior Life Gives Address at Vancouver

 $M_{
m ly}^{
m AJOR}$ A. C. GALBRAITH, recently appointed general manager of the Excelsior Life Insurance Company of Toronto, was the guest of honor and principal speaker at a luncheon given by Mr. F. J. Gillespie, provincial manager of the Company, at the Hote Vancouver on March 17th.

Major Galbraith was introduced by Col. F. J. Bell, superintendent of the Vancouver General hospital, and was welcomed to Vancouver by Ald. E. W. Dean, acting for Mayor W. H. Malkin, who was unable to be present.

As a Director of the Ontario Hospital Association and Governor of the Toronto Western Hospital, of which he was the former General Superintendent, Major Galbraith has visited and inspected the principal hospitals throughout Canada, and it was on this subject that he addressed the meet-

Other speakers at the luncheon were Mr. Chris. Spencer, President of the David Spencer Departmental Stores Ltd., Hon. Justice Macaulay of Yukon Territory, Mr. W. C. Woodward, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. F. J. Burd, Managing Director of the Vancouver Daily Province, Mr. Si. Griffis, business manager of the Daily Sun, and Mr. Fred Crone, chairman

ance Co. New Name of **Toronto Casualty**

NNOUNCEMENT is made of the re-organization of the Toronto Casualty, Fire and Marine Insurance Co., under the name of Toronto General Insurance Co., the revision of the capital structure to provide for an increased number of shares, and the consolidation of the management with that of the Canadian General Insurance Co. The combined head offices of the two companies will be located in the Federal Building, To-

Until the Bill providing for the change in capital structure has finally passed the Ontario Legislature, the company, it is announced, is precluded from publishing the new Financial Statement. In the meantime the following figures showing the financial position have been published: Total assets, \$1,436,000; surplus to shareholders \$541,640, after providing for an unearned premium reserve of \$392,000 and an outstanding claim reserve of \$219,-

Motion Pictures Used in Court to Disprove Claim

"DRUGLESS" physician out in A "DRUGLESS physical recently the State of Washington recently sued the Western States Life for the payment of \$3,500 a year for what

A Tower of Strength

Assets - \$568,000,000 Life Assurance in force:

Rate of interest earned on mean invested assets in 1929 7.02 per cent.

\$2,400,000,000

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

Grow old along with me The best is yet to be, The last of life for which The first was made "



REAT news, Mary! I've just fixed it so me we'll be independent at sixty. No money troubles-no worries-comfort and happiness for you and the kids, no matter what happens!"

"How did I do it? Simply by taking out the New Great-West Prosperity Policy. You bet I'm feeling GOOD. Be home in twenty minutes to tell you all about it."

THE GREAT~WEST "PROSPERITY" POLICY

is a new plan specially designed for men who desire early financial independence. Example: Man, aged 25, deposits \$313.50 annually. At age 60 he has the option of drawing a monthly income of \$100 for life or a guaranteed lump sum of \$14,300-plus substantial accumulated profits. In the event of death, his family inherits the full benefits.

The New Great-West "Prosperity" plan affords special disability privileges and numerous other appealing features. Write for information.



Shaw & Begg, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1885

SECURITY — STABILITY — SERVICE

Managers or Ontario General Agents for the following substantial Non-Board Companies:-

MERCHANTS FIRE ASSURANCE CORPORATION OF NEW YORK
Established 1910 Assets \$13,612,591.00 WELLINGTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1840 Assets \$ 452,433.90 PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Assets \$ 6,713,678.42 FEDERAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA Established 1923

Assets \$ 707,240.80 MILLERS NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1865 Assets \$ 5,502,475.01 LUMBERMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY Assets \$ 5,079,921.82

Established 1850 Assets \$ 3,079

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1850 Assets \$ 4,799,

STANSTEAD AND SHERBROOKE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Assets \$ 4,799,513.94 Established 1835
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY Assets \$ 776,064.94 Established 1863

Assets \$ 4,315,287.75 NEW JERSEY INSURANCE COMPANY Established 1910 Assets \$ 4,400,382.86 AMERICAN COLONY INSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1890 Assets \$ 1.744.276.56 AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY Assets \$11,705,196.00 Established 1911 AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Established 1928
Assets Assets \$ 1.883,485.55

TOTAL ASSETS REPRESENTED

Applications for Agencies solicited and brokerage lines invited from agents requiring non-board facilities

78 - 88 King Street East, Toronto

"World's Greatest Automobile Mutual"

Cash Assets Over \$11,500,000 Assets Over \$11,500,000
Policyholders' Surplus Over \$3,000,000
Prompt, Fair Claim Service Everywhere
Dividend Savings Paid 25%

Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Company 410 Lumsden Building-TORONTO-Elgin 720



FINANCIAL SECURITY

A Monarch Life Insurance policy will protect your family or make your own future financially secure. Rates are low and profits liberal Write for particulars.

\$61,692,548.45

Head

Ro

ORME

THE MONARCH LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Good Openings for Salesmen-Apply, Head Office-WINNIPEG

ean Accident & Guarantee Corporation, Limited

Canadian Head Office: Federal Building, Richmond & Sheppard Streets, TORONTO Accident, Sickness, Liability, Automobile, Plate Glass, Burglary, Guarantee Bonds, Fire, Boiler, Electrical Machinery. J. A. MINGAY, Manager for Canada Applications for Agencies Invited

Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited of London, England

Automobile, Accident, Sickness, Liability, Guarantee Bonds, Plate Glass, Burglary, Boiler and Fire.

C. W. I. WOODLAND, General Manager For Canada and Newfoundla APPLICATION FOR AGENCIES INVITED Winnipeg Calgary Vancouver

We offer every facility to both the Assured and the Agentsatisfying the growing demand for purely Canadian Insurance.

The Casualty Company of Canada

OF TORONTO

Everything but Life Insurance-Agency Correspondence invited. COL. A. E. GOODERHAM, President.

Promptness a Virtue

Promptness in settling claims is a virtue that this Company holds in high esteem and practises with unbroken regularity.

Applications From Reliable Agents Solicited.

The DOMINION of CANADA GENERAL INSURANCE CO.

Established 1887 Head Office-Toronto

COL. A. E. GOODERHAM
C. A. WITHERS
President
Vice-Pres. & Man, Director
Asst. Man, Director. BRANCHES: Montreal, St. John, Halifax, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver, London, England; Kingston, Jamaica

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\$11,705,196.00

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\$61,692,548.45

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URITY

COMPANY

WINNIPEG

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ESTABLISHED 1872

SENECA JONES & SON LIMITED HOME OFFICE: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Fidelity American Insurance Company Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Company Merchants & Manufacturers Fire Insurance Company

Combined Assets, \$8,000,000 Policyholders' Surplus, \$4,000 Associate and Reinsuring Companies' Assets Over \$40,000,000 Policyholders' Surplus, \$4,000,000

inquiries from Well-Established Agencies invited — Coast to Coast Service.

Universal Insurance Company-



NEWARK NEW JERSEY

J. H. RIDDEL,

Manager for Canada.

lead Office for Canada

REFORD BLDG., TORONTO

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN ONTARIO

Established 1864

Robert Hampson & Son Limited Insurance Agents and Brokers

FIRE

MARINE

CASUALTY

451 St. John St., Montreal

LYMAN ROOT

ROBERT LYNCH STAILING F. E. HEYES

IMPERIAL

INSURANCE OFFICE FORMERLY - IMPERIAL UNDERWRITERS CORPORATION OF CANADA

HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO

FIRE AND CASUALTY

he claimed were permanent injuries

a specially prepared silver screen there flickered several "shots" of the claimant, showing him as he vigorously walked about a tract of land, passing back and forth in measuring the

The reel was admitted as evidence by the court, after a strong protest by claimant's counsel. The camera which took the pictures had been concealed in nearby underbrush, and was operated by a special claim investigator for the insurance company.

This is a new method of dealing with claims in disability underwriting, and opens up wide possibilities for its more extended use in other di-

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance: Are The American Insurance Company, Newark, N.J., and the New York Casualty Company, formerly The New York Plate Glass Insurance Company, safe to insure with for an automobile

-P. C. D., Richmond, Que. Both the American Insurance Company and the New York Casualty Company are regularly licensed in Editor, Concerning Insurance: Canada, maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here, and are safe to insure with for automobile insurance or the other classes of insurance transacted by them in Canada

They have deposits with the Dominion Government for the protection of Canadian policyholders as follows: American, \$140,000; New York Casualty, \$160,000.

Editor, Concerning Insurance My insurance policy for \$1,000 has become due for rearrangement of the investment under three options as follows: Option 1, continue policy and accept, additional paid-up insurance non-participating for \$550.10 making policy for \$1,550.10. Option 2, continue policy for \$1,000 and take out cash dividend of \$296.87. Option 3, continue policy and convert cash dividend interpolicy and convert cash dividend interpolicy and convert cash dividend interpolicy. policy and convert cash dividend into an annuity for life of \$23.45. What would you advise doing at my age, 52? The total cash value of policy would be \$898.37. I am inclined to take the dividend of \$296.37 and continue \$1,000 insurance, investing the dividend in common stock. If you advise doing this, what stock do you suggest or what other advice would you offer?

—F. P. M., Toronto, Ont.

If still in need of insurance protection, I would advise taking advantage of Option No. 1, which would increase your insurance from \$1,000 to \$1.550.

Rather than take the dividend of \$296.37 and invest it in common stock. it would be more advisable in my opinion, if you do not need the increased protection obtainable under
Option No. 1, to take Option No. 3,
which would give you an annuity for which would give you an annuity for life of \$23.45.

This would relieve you of the trouble of looking after the investment of such a sum as \$296.37. The \$23.75 of such a sum as \$296.37. The \$23.75 bonuses out of surplus of assets over is a sure and certain amount, which you can depend upon receiving each year on the amount of the policy. year as long as you live. Where could year as long as you live. Where could you safely invest the sum in question to give a better yield?

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

A local life insurance agent has advised me that it is impossible for an insured person to change his beneficiary from one member of the preferred class to another in the same class, without obtaining the consent of the original beneficiary. I have always been under the impression that it would be binding on the company if a man changed his beneficiary from his wife to his son or daughter by making a will or attaching daughter by making a will or attaching a properly completed change of benefi-ciary form to his policy. The local agent referred to advised me that the company would not pay the claim to the son or daughter unless the wife consented to the change; also that the company had to be notified of her consent. I would appreciate an unbiased opinion of this question, such as you always give in your valuable paper.

—H. E. H., Shaunavon, Sask.

The insured has the right to change the beneficiary under his policy from one preferred beneficiary to another preferred beneficiary without obtaining the consent of anyone. As chil. plus earnings of the society. dren are preferred beneficiaries, a man is accordingly entitled to make his son or daughter the beneficiary instead

This may be done by filing a declaration of the change with the insurance company, or by a last will. Change of beneficiary forms are usually supplied by the insurance company in duplicate, and one copy is returned to the insured for filing with the policy.

The insurance company has no option but to pay the claim to the properly designated beneficiary.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I will be glad for information regarding the following group of non-tariff fire insurance companies represented by Hawker-Jones Limited, St. John, N.B. I understand that they are regularly licensed, and that one of them has been in business over fifty years. The companies are: companies are:

Merchants and Manufacturers Fire Insurance Co., Newark, N.J.; Fidelity American Insurance Co., Houston, Texas; National Guaranty Fire Insurance Co., Newark, N.J.; General Insurance Co. of America, Seattle, Wash.;

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co me claimed were permanent injuries

Mill Owners Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

of Iowa, Des Moines, Iowa; Central

Manufacturers Mutual Insurance Co.

Van Wert, Ohio: Lumbermens Mutual

room was ordered darkened, and on

Mutual Fire Insurance Co., Boston,

> These non-tariff companies, some of which are stock companies and some mutual companies, are all regularly licensed to do business in Canada and have Government deposits here for the protection of Canadian policyholders.

> They maintain assets in this country in excess of their liabilities here, and claims against them can be readily collected in Canada. They are accordingly safe to insure with for the class of business transacted.

> Their Government deposits are as follows: Merchants and Manufacturers \$100,000; Fidelity American, \$51,000; National Guaranty, \$101,867; General of America, \$217,000; Mill Owners Mutual \$137,000; Central Manufacturers Mutual, \$60,000: Lumbermens Mutual Insurance Co., \$60,000; United Mutual

The first company on the list was incorporated in 1868, the second in 1927, the third in 1924, the fourth in 1923, the fifth in 1875, the sixth in 1876, the seventh in 1895, and the eighth in 1908.

ciated. -D. M. G., Montreal, Que. According to my information, in New Zealand and in the State of New South Wales, Australia, the fire insurance companies must share with the Government and the municipality the cost of the fire brigades to the extent of one-half the whole cost.

As fire brigades are maintained for the benefit of the entire community and not only for the benefit of those who carry insurance, the cost should be borne by the entire community and not saddled on those who have the foresight to insure. Where the insurance companies are taxed for such a purpose, they must load their premiums to take care of this extra impost, so that the insuring public must bear the added burden, while the non-insuring public go free, though receiving the same benefit from the fire brigade. Which is an obvious injustice.

SONS OF SCOTLAND BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION TORONTO, MARCH 17, 1930

Editor, Concerning Insurance: In the issue of your Journal of last week an enquiry from "J.A.W.," Chat-ham, Ont., appears in connection with our Association.

give, for a number of years and "J.A.W." is entitled to a paid-up policy without further payments for premiums. Furthermore our society for the last six years has been giving insurance

such bonuses. His contention that because he has paid in premiums more than the face paid in premiums more than the face value of his policy is unfair to him shows that he is very unfamiliar with the basic principles of life insurance. We are writing giving him full information about his rights.

Our experience as to percentage of solvency on the N.F.C. Table is 134.4 per cent, and according to the B.M.

Table 123 per cent.

The article in question may mislead our members, hence we ask a correction in terms of above.

MEARNS Grand Secretary

I am glad to give space to this letter, which shows that our enquirer, "J. A. W., Chatham, Ont.," was under a wrong impression when he stated that there was no paid up value to the certificate he holds in the Sons of Scotland Benevolent Association.

It now appears that he is entitled to a paid up policy without further payment of premiums, and is also entitled to three bonuses out of sur-

A letter is being written to him by the society giving him full information about his rights in the matter.

It is to be regretted that a member of such long standing should not be fully informed as to his rights under his insurance certificate, and it is satisfactory to know that the society is taking the necessary steps to put him in possession of complete information.

NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Each letter of Inquiry should re-fer to one subject only. If informa-tion on more than one subject is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF CANADA Head Office - 465 St. John St., Montreal

HON. SENATOR R. DANDURAND, President.
J. A. BLONDEAU, Vice-President and Manager.
F. E. LEYLAND, Assistant Manager.

Toronto Branch Office, 312 Metropolitan Bldg. GROVER LEYLAND, Local Manager.

One of the few responsible Canadian controlled Companies that is really independent. Submit us a risk that warrants preferential consideration and we think our office will interest you.

NEW YORK UNDERWRITERS INSURANCE COMPANY

CAPITAL-FULLY PAID \$2,000,000 ASSETS, \$5,000,000 A. & J. H. STODDART, General Agents 100 WILLIAM STREET **NEW YORK CITY**

RISKS BOUND EVERYWHERE IN UNITED STATES AND CANADA H. A. JOSELIN, SUPERINTENDENT FOR CANADA—TORONTO

PROVINCIAL AGENTS MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON, and BASCOM, TORONTO MURPHY, LOVE, HAMILTON and BASCOM R. Y. HUNTER, Resident Partner, MONTREAL OSLER, HAMMOND and NANTON, Ltd., WINNIPEG ALFRED J. BELL & CO., Ltd., HALIFAX, N. S. FRANK R. FAIRWEATHER & Company, ST. JOHN, N.B.

Genëral Accident

Assurance Company of Canada HEAD OFFICE-TORONTO

No company is equipped to give greater service to an agent -- - almost every known risk covered, except life. A few additional agents are desired. W. A. BARRINGTON, Manager.

OF COPENHAGEN

J. H. RIDDEL,

Head Office for Canada **TORONTO**

REED, SHAW & McNAUGHT, 64 WELLINGTON ST. WEST ONTARIO PROVINCIAL AGENTS

The Protective Association

of Canada Assets \$348,403.50, surplus to policyholders \$157,457.70

The Only Purely Canadian Company
Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of
the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively. Agents in all Principal Cities and Towns in Canada. J. G. FULLER, Secy., Aset. Mgr. E. E. GLEASON, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. Head Office Granby, Que.

ASSETS EXCEED \$100,000,000 EAGLE

J. H. RIDDEL, TORONTO DALE & CO., LTD., General Agents, Toronto, Montreal, Halifax E. L. McLEAN, LTD., General Agents, Toronto

Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company

HEAD OFFICE KINGSTON, CANADA Established as the Oddfellows' Relief Association, 1874 Reincorporated as the Mutual Relief Life Insurance Company, 1929 A PURELY MUTUAL COMPANY OPERATING THROUGHOUT CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

LOW PARTICIPATING RATES-HIGH GUARANTEES. Business in Force over \$19,500,000. Assets over \$4,500,000. Applications for Agencies invited.

J. C. CONNELL, President. A. J. MEIKLEJOHN, General Manager.

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost Assets \$4,784,342.81 ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE PAYING DIVIDENDS RANGING FROM 25% TO 40%

Branch Offices: Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, St. John, Halifax and Charlottetown.



British Traders' Insurance Company

Limited

FIRE MARINE AUTOMOBILE HAIL

Canadian Head Office: TORONTO, Colin E. Sword, Manager for Canada.



DATIONDAT NIGHT - "The Paner Want 100

English-made **TOPCOATS**

With the swagger, nonchalance and easy restraint for which an English topcoat is noted.

Tailored of long-wearing, lux-urious, English woollens renowned for their remarkably smart patterns.

Made to our express order by England's foremost makers, Joseph May and Sons.

Values that you will find it difficult to equal.

\$30 to \$45



Two Shops

Kent Building Yonge and Richmond

Stollery Building Yonge and Bloor

Open Evenings Till 9

Britain's Trade Balance

Invisible Export Figures Indicate Importance to Nation of Its Financial Markets

> By LEONARD J. REID Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

THE total value of the overseas lions, being the estimated net nation-1929 was in the neighborhood of a cludes disbursements by foreign ships thousand million pounds sterling of in United Kingdom ports, and the imports and eight hundred million pounds of exports giving an adverse balance on merchandise accounts of seas agents for shipping and other actually £366,300,000. This excess services rendered. The disbursement of imports over exports was £301/2 million more than in 1928, but it was £4 million less than in 1927. The difference in value between the visible imports and exports is balanced by a number of items which within wide limits are ascertainable and calculable. These "invisible" exports, if added to the visible exports, result in a net excess of exports over imports and give a final "favourable" balance of trade for the United King-

This analysis of the export figures and the balance of payments is prepared by the appropriate Government department, namely the Board of Trade, with some valuable outside assistance. The largest item among balances of foreign payments on account of revenue transactions during 1929 was £285 millions, the estimated net income from overseas investments. In the Board of Trade statement this figure is given as the same for the last three years, and it is assumed that the fluctuations and movements in Stock Exchange security values and holdings, especially as between America and Great Britain, counteracted one another and in the absence of better evidence are presumed to give a final result unaltered from recent years.

The next largest item is £130 mil-

objective), an earning power equal to slightly

over \$4 a share on the "A" and "B" shares

With this \$4.25 earning power per share, we

believe a price of \$60 a share to be quite

conservative, without giving consideration to the investment momentum which will

gather force when the public realize the com-

pany's industry-building characteristics in

the territory adjacent to the Beauharnois

We also give due consideration to the fact

that it will be several years before dividends are declared, but in that respect it is well

known that market increment does not wait

for dividend declarations—and precedent

tells us that prospective discounting of events is the astute investor's road to Eldorado.

Unusual Increment Indicated

market equity of the 30-year bond and its

share attachments, if all securities, bond and shares, are held for permanent investment,

taking the price of say \$60 a share, within

5 free shares valued at \$60

On this tabular calculation, we find what

represents an 80% increase in the capital

investment, on a bond which returns a regu-

lar 6% yield during the entire period of

In respect to the market position of securities of new hydro-electric corporations,

during the period of initial physical construc-

profitable investments have been lost to the

average small investor, to the direct ad-

vantage of the big-lot buyer, who either is

gifted with more vision, or is less inclined to

be driven from his purpose by the unthinking

and perhaps not disinterested generalities

of competitive dealers and the omnipresent

We should be glad to forward upon

request a copy of our comprehensive pam-

phlet analysis, dealing in detail with the

factors which govern our estimation of great

investment possibilities for the 30-year

Free Shares and Warrants.

Beauharnois bonds, through the attached

In view of the prevailing low rates for

money, and the resultant favourable upturn

which we anticipate in the bond market, we

recommend to investors this 30-year bond at a price of \$100 and accrued interest, to yield

6% plus the valuable rights attached to the free stock and warrants. The bonds are in

denominations of \$100, \$500 and \$1.000.

it has always appeared that many

5 free shares valued at \$60
Increment on 20 shares at \$25

Market value of the \$1,000 invest-

a period of 5 years.

A \$1,000 bond cost

ment....

increment growth

wiseacres.

The following tabulation considers the

combined, after all charges.

trade of Great Britain during al shipping income. This item in earning by British shipping companies includes receipts through their overof British ships abroad is deducted before the net income figure is arrived at. It should be noted that this estimate of shipping income takes no allowance of shipping expenses generally so they in no way indicate the profit of shipping companies and, indeed, even if they made a loss during 1929, the estimates in question, being concerned only with income (except for disbursement abroad), would still present the same figure.

> The remaining items of "invisible exports" are smaller and amount to £102,000,000. There is £65 million, also estimated at the same figure as last year, being net receipts from short interest and commission. This figure is particularly interesting as representing an estimate of the value of the London Money Market, viewed as an "exporting" industry. This may be compared, if comparison is indeed possible, with the 1929 value of exports of manufactured iron and steel goods which was £68 million.

> The importance attached to British short period finance can therefore be realised and it deserves to be classed among Britain's major "industries" in international trade. Government receipts from overseas amounted to £22 million and include Reparation sums, payments as between Governments, and expenses within the United Kingdom for India, the colonies and dependences. This total figure is £7 million higher than for last year mainly due to reparation payments. Finally there are miscellaneous receipts amounting to £15 million, the same figure as for recent preceding

The sum total of these balances amounts to £517 million, which set against the adverse merchandise balance of £366 million gives a final credit balance of £151 million for Britain's overseas trade during 1929. This is within one million pounds of the credit balance of last year. It may be said, therefore, that there has been no appreciable change in Britain's balance of trade during the last two years. It must be pointed out, however, that the figures are estimates made up on data which cannot be precisely calculated. It is to be hoped that financial interests will increasingly co-operate with the Government statisticians in the compilation of these accounts and add to the accuracy of the economic picture which they portray. Meanwhile they are sufficiently reliable to indicate the importance both to itself and to the world of Britain's financial rôle.

The Radio Outlook

(Continued from Page 46) ful stimulus to the progress of the industry. A resourcefulness and ingenuity is evident in design, construction and marketing, unrestricted by the influence of too many precedents, prejudices and preconceptions which namper the progress of older indus tries. The radio industry in this respect is not unlike our country. As I believe that the success of Canada is assured so I believe that this industry will follow a similar development.

The radio today is playing a vital part in the lives of Canadian people. With the pleasure-giving and educational values of radio, the industry must inevitably become one of the major specialty industries of this country. What developments the future holds none can tell, but we can surmise. I forecast in all good faith that the next twenty years will see a progress in the instrument, and hence the industry, which the most optimistic of us cannot envision today.



W. H. HALL Executive Vice-President, the Canadian Surety Company, and Chief Agent for Canada of The American Surety Company of New York, who on April 1st entered his forty-fifth year in the Insurance profession in Toronto.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada,

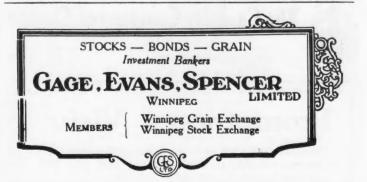
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

1929

A BOOKLET embodying the DIRECTORS' REPORT, the ADDRESS OF THE PRESI-DENT AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, and a FULL LIST OF THE SECURITIES HELD BY THE COMPANY, is now available and may be had on Application to

Room 409, Head Office

Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada Montreal



WEBER BROS.

REAL ESTATE **INSURANCE** WE WRITE ALL CLASSES OF INSURANCE FINANCIAL AGENTS MORTGAGES AND LOANS NEGOTIATED TIME SALES PAPER NEGOTIATED

Edmonton Credit Building, Edmonton, Alberta.

Durant Motors of Canada, Limited

and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

December 31st, 1929

Current Assets:		
Cash on hand	,7 81,424. 80	
Accounts and Notes Receivable, less Reserve for Bad Debts	,360,046.25 282,264.50 42,022.76 35,255.48 997,166.60	\$4,498,180.30
Investments in Other Companies:		V 1,100,100
Montreal Automobile Trade Association, Limited		75.00
Fixed Assets: Land, Buildings and Plant\$2 Less Depreciation Reserve	2,288,011.59 752,979.22	
\$1	,535,032.37	
Plant Additions in process of con-	13,040.46	1,548,072.83
Deferred Charges to Operations		21,888.53
		\$6,068,216.75
LIABILITIES		
Current Liabilities: Bank Advances (York Acceptance Corporation, Limited)	1,177,400.00 340,672.72 23,200.00 38,371.48 48,106.31 91,099.14 3,222.90 987.20	
Accrued Liabilities Not Due:	\$75.410.97	
Unearned Revenue, Service Charges	84,711.70	160,122.57
Reserves for Contingencies and Federal Income Taxes: Capital and Surplus: Capital Stock, Paid up		181,431.29
Surplus	1,155,423.14	4,003,603.14
		\$6,068,216.75
CONSOLIDATED SURPLUS (Year ending December 31 Surplus, December 31st. 1928	ist, 1929)	\$789,294.23
Net Profit for year		401,378.91

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The

Prefer

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of C Ordina

AUDITORS' CERTIFICATE

Surplus December 31st, 1929 \$1,155,423.14

Less Reserve for Federal Income Taxes

We have examined the books of Durant Motors of Canadu, Limited, Toronto Durant Company, Limited and York Acceptance Corporation, Limited, for the year ending December 31st, 1929, and subject to our detailed reports on the individual companies, we certify that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of the said companies, as of the date thereof.

Thorne, Mulholiand, Howson and McPherson, Chartered Accountants Toronto, March 3rd, 1930.

BEAUHARNOIS POWER

A Comprehensive Analytical Study of Values

N a review of the hydro-electric power situation in the Province of Ouebec, in conjunction with the enterprise known as the Beauhar nois Power Corporation, we have compiled certain data, for publication in pamphlet form, dealing specifically with the underlying conditions which should normally govern the securities of the Beauharnois Power Corpora

Briefly to anticipate our summary of research, we are placing before investors the unusually attractive possibilities of the \$30,000,000 Beauharnois 30-year 6% Collateral Trust Sinking Fund Bond, \$27,000. 000 of which was absorbed by the public in Canada, at a price of \$100, a few days after the collapse on the Stock Exchanges last autumn; constituting one of the most remarkable public flotations in the history of Canadian Corporate or Governmental finance.

It is our reasoned opinion, based on demonstrable quantities, that, owing to the common share attachments to this 30-year bond, the market will, in the course of the next five years, establish a direct or an equivalent valuation ranging from \$150 to \$200 per \$100

A Bond-Share-Warrant Investment

It should be appreciated by investors that to every \$1,000 bond is appended five shares of "A" Common Stock free; also Warrants entitling the holder to purchase twenty shares at \$35 per share of "B" stock, which ranks equally with the "A" stock, though without voting rights. Neither the free shares nor the Warrants may be detached from the bond certificate, until, in the case of the bonus stock, October 1, 1932, and in the latter, from October 1, 1932, to October 1, 1937, therefore the prevailing market value of these "A" and "B" stocks is at all times a market equity on behalf of the bond itself.

As the bond now pays 6% interest, we may properly appraise its normal minimum market value on the basis of that yield alone, at its current level of \$100; so that our analytical study necessarily deals with the factors which may be expected to put further market equities behind the bonds, through what we consider inevitable market value enhancement of the common shares. attached to the bonds.

This consequently gives the bond a 'speculative" quality of no mean proportion, to add to its intrinsic attributes as a giltedged lien security, returning the high yield of 6% per annum, payable half yearly.

Briefly, our analysis discusses in circumstantial detail, the expectations of this 30-year bond-share-warrant investment over a five year period, when 1,000,000 horse power should be in operation, and we show with that production-unit, (50% of the final

ROBERT DODD & COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Investment Bankers

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HArbour 8141-2



Factors in the **Bond Market**

Lower Money Rates Stimulate Bond Trading

The recent trend of low money rates has resulted in a decidedly bullish outlook for bond prices. Representing the factors of safety and yield to a high degree, bonds have come into sudden popularity in all fields of investment as a re-action from past months of speculation.

Offering at this time a diversified list of municipal, public utility and industrial securities, we suggest that you write or phone for a list of our current offerings.

Gairdner

320 Bay Street

To lift the Mortgage off your Home

Having bought a home, you would wish your wife and children to continue to live in it, in the event of your death. To guarantee the fulfillment of your wish, a temporary policy can be secured at a very low rate of premium. You would probably have the mortgage paid off in that time. Then, if you wanted to continue the insurance, it could be changed over to a permanent basis.

Why not let us submit a proposition?

> Home Office 625 Burnside Place Montreal

Insurance LIFE Company

The Friendly Company



.75

9.75

22.57

31.29

03.14 16.75 A DIVIDEND of One and Three-Ouarter per cent. (14%) on the Preferred Stock of DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY Limited has been declared for the quarter ending March 31st, 1930, payable on the 15th April 13st, 1930, payable on the By order of the Board.

Montreal, February 12th, 1930

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited reference Dividend No. 75

otice is hereby given that a divi-of forty-three and three quarters is (43gc) on the new Preference res of the Company has been de-ed for the quarter ending March 1930, payable May 1st, 1930, to cholders of record at the close of ness April 7th, 1930. order of the Board,
H. S. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

March 26th, 1930.

The Steel Company of Canada, Limited Ordinary Dividend No. 53

ottoe is hereby given that a diviottoe is hereby given that a diviot forty-three and three quarters
of the Company has been
offer the quarter ending March
1930, payable May 1st, 1930, to
cholders of record at the close of
hess April 7th, 1930.

By Order of the Board.
H. S. ALEXANDER,
Secretary.

familton, Ontario, darch 26th, 1936.

U.S. Industry Travels South

Industrial Development Greater Than in Any Other Area— Further Expansion Forecast .

increased by 346 per cent., and the each year. The value of the South's cent. Advances in agriculture, miner- 564,069,000 in 1900 to \$5,184,646,000 in al production, the erection of new fac- 1928. tories and other major activities have achieved an industrial productivity not escaped the general depression afin 1900, and have awakened a new consciousness of economic unity in one of the wealthiest regions in respect of natural resources.

tention to the immense, and for the most part hitherto unrealized, resources of this district, which includes the eleven states south of the Mason-Dixon line and east of the Mississippi in addition to Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas, says The Index, published by the New York Trust Company. With three-fifths of the nation's continental coast line, the South has abundant resources of oil, coal and other minerals, extensive water power and fertile agricultural lands, a temperate climate and ample

The question at once suggests itself: Why did not the industrial utilization of these resources take place before? The answer goes back to the Civil War and the conditions immediately preceding and following it. In the first half of the Nineteenth Century, cotton and slavery were inseparable and predominant economic factors in the South. While they represented the wealth of that region, they also tended to concentrate Southern activity almost exclusively upon the development of cotton growing and so deterred the South from adopting the industrial systems of the North.

After the middle of the century, the War of Secession stripped the South of both its man power and wealth and reduced it to extreme destitution. Then came the so-called Period of Reconstruction-with its "carpetbag" element and political intrigue-preventing the normal recovery of the Southern states and involving them in further debt.

With the recall of Federal troops from the South in 1875, the region gradually recovered from its post-war depression and some progress was made in railroad and industrial expansion; but it was not until 1900 that this recovery began to assume appreciable proportions. Since that year the South has risen from a primarily agricultural region to one whose inindustrial output today is more than twice the annual value of its farm production. At the same time farm products have more than doubled in value, output of oil has increased thirty-fold, coal production has tripled and the textile industry has advanced from a relatively insignificant position until it now accounts for more than half the country's total number of

To some extent these developments came about through internal changes in the economic fabric of the South. Low cotton prices at the turn of the century impressed the danger of relyclusively upon revenue from a single commodity, while negro migration from country to city for some time has been diverting interest from agriculture to manufacturing. Perhaps the chief influence upon its progress since 1900 has been the invasion of northern industries, along with the introduction of northern manufacturing methods and capital.

Before dealing with the industrial development it may be well to consider the status of Southern farming which still engages by far the greater proportion of the population. More than half the number of farms in the United States are located in this region, producing about 40 per cent., in value, of the country's total crops. In addition to producing practically all the nation's cotton and tobacco, the

Current Quotations on Unlisted Stocks (Supplied by A. J. Pattison Jr. & Co., Ltd.)

BID ASK

Border_Cities Hotel Pref\$14.00	\$21.00
B. C. Packers Pref 39.00	45.00
B. C. Pulp & Paper Pref 67.00	
Can. Industries Com. "A"185.00	210.00
Can. Industries Com. A 86.00	90.00
Canadian Westinghouse 86.00	19.50
Goderich Elevator & Transit. 16.00	60.00
King Edward Hotel "A" 8% 55.00	00.00
	6.53
	3.50
	250.00
	110.00
Qualph & Ontario Loan % 122.00	128.00
Midland Loan & Savings 10.00	21.00
Doonles Loan & Savings 85.50	
Ch spheode Trust	
Sterling Trust	
Stering Finance "A" Pref	90.00
Trusts & Guarantee 125 00	100.00
Waterloo Trust & Savings125.00	
British American Assce 65.00	
Canada National Fire 32.00	36.00
Confederation Life 20% paid. 310.00	00.00
Confederation Lite 20 % paid 375.00	83.00
Continental Life 20% paid 75.00	310.00
Dominion of Canada General 265.00	130.00
Excelsior Life 30% paid120.00	
Manufacturers Life 390.00	
Monarch Life 10% paid 48.00	47.00
Saskatchewan Life 20.50	

IN RECENT years the Southern U.S. Southern states contribute almost a Farm value of the Southern dairy inhas experienced a more extensive in- third of the corn, and a considerable dustry rose from \$275,000,000 in 1927 dustrial development relatively than amount of wheat, oats and hay. Some to \$350,000,000 in 1928. The increasany other area of the country. Since 300,000 carloads of fruit and veg-1900 the total wealth of the South has etables are shipped from this district

Naturally, Southern farming has equivalent to that of the entire U.S. fecting agriculture in all parts of the country. While crop acreage has increased, crop values have declined. Substitution of mechanical implements for old methods of labor may The development has attracted at improve the situation, but in a region which abounds in small one-man farms, this is naturally a gradual pro-

More hope is to be seen in the organization of community farming and recent development tending to improve conditions is the marked extension of dairying and poultry farming.

ing adoption of standardized grades for milk is a further indication of progress in this line. No conclusive value of its manufactures by 563 per agricultural production rose from \$1,- figures are at hand for poultry raising to which the southern climate is particularly favorable-although annual production is conservatively estimated at \$300,000,000 in value

Meanwhile, as productivity of southern farms has expanded more than threefold since 1900, the value of manufactured products in this region has increased more than fivefold. According to the latest available census figures-those of 1927- the output value of southern manufacturing plants is around \$10,372,800,000 annually. Compared with 1923, this represents a gain of \$921,000,000 or almost two-thirds in marketing co-operatives. Another of the gain experienced by the entire country in the same period

Textiles constitute the leading man-(Continued on Page 55)

THE CANADIAN SURETY COMPANY

The Removal of Its

Head Office

Ontario Branch Office

The Canada Permanent Building

-

FIDELITY and SURETY BONDS. AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY, FORGERY. LIABILITY, PLATE GLASS and

FIRE INSURANCE.

CANADIAN HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT UNDERWRITERS

Retail Hardware Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

December 31, 1929 ASSETS

Cash in Office and Banks \$ 139,145.50 \$4,975,770.41

LIABILITIES Reserve for Unearned ..\$2,313,222.50

Reserve for Unadjusted
Losses Reserve for Other Liabili-131,221,33 2,313,805.37 \$4,975,770.41 Total Dividends Paid to Date \$11,789,065.85

A premium with these Companies buys SAFETY-SERVICE-SAVINGS. Sound protection plus prompt service at cost are the for prompt settlement and dependable savings year after year.

Careful selection of risks, economical management, and faithful

service has built for this organization a universal reputation

Hardware Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

December 31, 1929 ASSETS Cash in Office and Banks \$ 290,774.06 Investments 3,408,410.00
Interest Accrued 45,492.38

Other Assets \$4,253,953.70 LIABILITIES

Reserve for Unearned Premiums
Reserve for Unadjusted
Losses .\$2,443,737.37 Reserve for Other Liabil-76,576.51

\$4,253,953.70 Total Dividends Paid to Date \$9,904,249.44

Total Dividends returned to Policyholders Since Organization \$31,209,882.13

Over \$675,000.00 On Deposit with Receiver General, Ottawa

Three strong companies instead of one are back of every policy issued by The Canadian Hard-

ware & Implement Underwriters.

Minnesota Implement Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

December 31, 1929

ASSETS Cash in Office and Banks \$ 215,686.45 Investments 2,931,134.02 Interest Accrued 41,560.61 662,067,15 Other Assets ...

LIABILITIES Reserve for Unearned

217,078.48 Reserve for Other Liabili-

> \$3,850,448.23 Total Dividends Paid to Date \$9.516.566.84

CANADIAN HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT UNDERWRITERS

F. B. DALGLEISH, Manager CONFEDERATION LIFE BLDG., WINNIPEG

CANADIAN GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CANADA BRANCH OFFICES: MONTREAL, WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON, VANCOUVER.

W. P. FESS, Vice-President and Managing Director W. W. EVANS, President PAUL H. HORST, Vice-President THOS. G. BRECK, Secretary

E. C. G. JOHNSON Fire Manager

J. C. RATCHFORD Casualty Manager

NORMAN G. MATHESON Western Casualty Manager

Balance Sheet as at December 31, 1929

Investments
Bonds and Debentures (at present market

\$931,309.29 Accrued Interest thereou 8,100.77
Securities at value realized by subsequent 85,484.33

Cash on hand and in Banks 109,527.53
Agents' Balances (less reserve for doubtful accounts) 112,359.84
Sundry Accounts Receivable 2,717.52

\$1,249,999.28

Reserve for Outstanding Claims...... Reserve for Unlicensed Re-Insurance Reserve for Accrued Taxes 12,292,22 counts Payable—
Re-Insurance Companies for Premiums \$16,148.46
Bills Receivable Discounted 10,399.72 Sundry Accounts 7,261.69

SECURITY TO POLICYHOLDERS

434,941.52

-\$1,139,139,22 \$1,249,999,28

33,809.87

A CANADIAN Company doing a GENERAL Business

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H. E. WALLACE Member Toronto Stock Exchange

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Mines and the Public

(Continued from Page 45) These three factors form the corners old appeal and lure of mining. of a triangle of which the sides are and the promoter.

number of prospectors, among them long experience, in discussing the some of the old timers who have al- prospector's angle recently. "There ing shares regardless of the merit of concession. Any outlay they make ready made their "stakes" and others has not been a really important dision seems to be that while from many with the prospector himself. He has useless unless it carries mine making angles the situation does not look been having it too easy. With the too bright, even the darkest hour may exception of a few good prospectors, not be without compensations. The feeling is still strong that at the very of the old pick-and-shovel self suffi- owner had no difficulty finding a lowest ebb, perhaps even as this is canoes and paddled from 30 to 40 with a handsome cash payment and may be uncovering an important and the kicker have done away with concern was shown about the merits hence may flash across front pages prospecting de luxe has become the from \$100 to \$1,000 per claim are through a few of the countless square miles of open spaces which await

"It is always in periods of apparsometimes represented by the broker ent depression such as some see in claims have been comparatively easy he has spent on actual development. the distance that such things occur," Canvassing the outlook with a observed an exploratory engineer of who are still chasing the traditional covery made since Noranda. I be-"pot of gold," the concensus of opin- lieve much of the trouble has been moment when public support is at its clent men who packed their own being written, some lone prospector miles a day are gone. The aeroplane stock interest. Sometimes very little showing of mineral that six months the necessity for physical effort and of the property. Cash payments of of the newspapers, hailed as another fashion. I remember in Porcupine we known to have been made on ground Hollinger, a new Lake Shore, maybe had to dig through eight inches of worth little more than 50 cents an second Frood or Noranda. Such moss before we could even see rock. acre as sheep pasture. things have happened before. To Today the average prospector won't those of us who have travelled look at a country unless there are plenty of rock outcrops."

Having enjoyed his share of pros-

the property they represented, had an must be spent on the ground. advantage over the legitimate mining company. To the latter a property is possibilities. If a satisfactory deal could not be arranged with the operbroker waiting around the corner

With the broker-promoter temporarily silenced the operating company may now have its innings. This the keen eye of the prospector, it perity, along with the rest of the means that the day of the big cash seems only inevitable they should country, the prospector is now faced payment for the privilege of looking

happen again. Therein lies the age- with the fact that holidays are over at a mining property is over. Some and he must get back to work. For operating companies are willing to several years cash payments on reimburse the claim owner for money to collect. This has been due princi- Other large companies, claiming that pally to the fact that affluent brok- usually the bulk of this work is of ers, with their knowledge of market- little value, refuse to make even this

> In the majority of cases the principle is recognized that the prospector should have some recognition for the years of hard work he has spent on a property. The general tend-ency, however, is to pay as little as possible in the initial stages and to spend the money on the ground rather than in capital outlay for the privilege of developing a property. The prospector hereafter, until some new discovery steams up the country into a frenzy of excitement such as characterized the typical "stampede" of past years, must be content to bet his time and effort against his chances of finding a property good enough to stand up under the test of diamond drill and actual develop-

> Last year operating mines of the Dominion of Canada yielded an output valued at \$303,876,000, equivalent to \$40 per man, woman and child of the population. Even hostile critics will agree this is no small contribution to national wealth and prosperity. First in the production of nickel, third in gold, fourth in conper and lead and sixth in zinc, Canada already occupies a prominent place in the metallic world and is forging ahead rapidly. Combined dividends and bonuses distributed by Canadian mining enterprises, including International Nickel, in 1929 amounted to well over \$30,000,000. and with Noranda a new contributor at the rate of \$6,500,000 annually, should reach \$40,000,000 in 1930.

These facts appeal to the operator. After a discovery is made he is the man on whom falls the business of digging the wealth out of the ground. prying the gold out of the teeth of nature as it were, and converting it into a saleable commodity. Through his instrumentality rock that to the naked eye looks as barren as the wilderness from which it springs brings forth streams of wealth in the form of old bullion, blister copper, refined zinc, or what have you. The efficiency and economy with which these processes are carried out determine in the final analysis the value of the prospector's discovery. What is more important, it guards the security of the investor's capital and determines the rate with which this capital will be returned in the form of profits.

A new expression has made its way recently into the industrialists vocabulary-that is the term "man value." As the mining industry in Canada grows older it becomes in creasingly apparent that this yardstick is no less useful in the appraisa of mines as in the appraisal of an industrial enterprise. In fact as mining is always a venture, the "man value" associated with it assumes an even greater importance than usual in analysing the possibilities of an individual example.

It is frequently said, sometimes spitefully, that there are more minemade men in Canada than there are man-made mines true. On the other hand, if one as cepts the strongest and most stable of Canadian mining enterprises the present day as examples, the part which individuals can play in the d velopment of mining ventures is very apparent. One example from each the leading mining fields is sufficient The Sullivan Mine of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company is now the greatest mine of its particular kind in the world because brains and metallurgical ingenuity solved the problem of the economical treatment of its ores.

In the Sudbury field the post-war period brought about a general cessation of mining activity, not because of lack of ore, but because the na tions' disarmament programmes had bereft the nickel producing companies of a market for their products Today International Nickel stands of the pedestal of mining and industrial greatness, continuing as a nickel en terprise, chiefly because of the initia tive and enterprise of its Stanley and Agnew in promoting the use and sale of nickel in the diversified fields of peace time industry.

In the Porcupine gold camp the story is still told with relish o "Dick" Ennis dodging McIntyre creditors by going nderground, and of hauling gold bricks to the bank at South Porcupine as security for loans with which to meet his payroll. Kirkland Lake has its Harry Oakes who peddled Lake Shore at 30 cents a share to raise capital for development of a tired looking pros pect. It may be said that if the gold (Continued on Page 56)

He Blazed the Trail of a Pioneer

MANANAMAN WASHINGTON MANANAMAN



 B^{ACK} in the 1850's Canadian landowners who desired to borrow money were obliged to pay an exorbitant rate of interest-sometimes as high as 24 per cent. The result was widespread financial depression. Enterprise was stifled. Poverty stalked the land. A great cry went up for someone to form a loan company which would supply ample credit

at reasonable rates. In 1855, a young accountant, J. Herbert Mason, heeded that cry. With pioneering courage he organized a company which was destined to play a significant role in the building up of Canada's financial

The Company, formed by this sturdy pioneer, now stands pre-eminent among Canadian loan institutions as the oldest and largest company of its kind. It has survived periods of depression and inflation. It has made available millions of dollars for the clearing of farms and the building of homes. To-day, known as the Canada Permanent, it renders a coast-to-coast service in Mortgage loans -Savings Accounts earning 4% interest -Investment Debentures-modern Safety Deposit Box facilities and in all trust capacities—thus promoting in increasing measure the progress and prosperity of Canada.

If you contemplate making a will, escablishing an insurance trust-or if you require financial advice or service of any kind-consult a trust officer of this old, experienced company.

In entire confidence and without obligation, he will gladly explain to you the benefits of a Canada Permanent Trusteeship-how it assures expert, economical management of your estate with maximum income, safety and satisfaction for your dependents.



The New Home Office of the Canada Permanent 320 Bay Street, corner of Adelaide, Toronto.

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MORTGAGE CORPORATION

TE ANADA PERMANEN1

TRUST COMPANY

Serving as Executors, Trustees and acting in all Trust and Agency capacities. Safety Deposit Boxes at moderate rental rates.



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BRANTFORD

TORONTO

WINNIPEG

REGINA

% interest paid on deposits. Debentures issued. Money to Loan—Easy Terms. EDMONTON

VANCOUVER

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LIMITED Head Office — Atlas Building 350 Bay St., Toronto Branch: 215 St. James St. W., Montreal

J. P. LANGLEY & CO. Chartered Accountants G. S. HOLMSTED

Trustee In Bankruptcy Proceedings
Offices: McKinnon Bldg., TORONTO

DIVIDEND NOTICE TRAYMORE LIMITED Preference Dividend No. 12

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of one and three quarter per cent for the quarter ending the 31st day of March, 1930, being at the rate of seven per cent per annum, has been declared on the Preference Stock of the Company. The above dividend is payable on and after the 15th day of April, 1930, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 2nd day of April, 1930.

By order of the Board,

U.S. Industry Travels South

fields which are used extensively for

electricity generation in and about

Louisiana. The latter have become

lately so well recognized as an econ-

are being built at a cost of roughly

\$100,000,000 to carry gas from Louis-

iana and Texas to Chicago and other

There is perhaps no more striking

indication of Southern progress than

power, and it is estimated that twice

billion dollars in the next ten years

Another important feature that is

progressing hand in hand with the

industrialization of the South is the

expansion of its railroads and high-

spent for the development of Southern

railways in 1928; out of a total of

1025 miles of first track built in the

United States that year, 547 miles

were constructed in the South. In

the same year \$390,000,000 was spent

on highway construction south of the

Mason-Dixon line, compared with \$57,-

500,000 in 1914 and \$12,600,000 in 1904.

and the Southern states now have ap-

proximately a third of the total sur-

faced mileage of the country. In this

general connection it is interesting

to note that Southern ports handle

about one-third of the country's total

foreign trade. Exports from the South have quadrupled since 1900,

while imports have increased eight-

Not only do these developments il-

lustrate the remarkable advances re-

alized during recent years, but they

forecast to some extent the future ex-

pansion which is promised. It can

certainly be said that the South has

not yet approached its limits of in-

dustrialization. With vast natural re-

sources which have only just begun to

be tapped, the transportation advantages of the important coast cities and

otential water power possibilities, it

is in a fair position to become an in-

dustrial section of increasing import-

Noted British Engineer

Pays Visit to Canada

ON HIS way to represent Great Bri-

gineers being celebrated at New York,

Mr. Loughnan St. L. Pendred, Presi-

dent of the Institution of Mechanical

Engineers of Great Britain and editor

of The Engineer, recently paid brief

visits to Montreal, Ottawa and Toron-

to. In the latter city he was enter-

tained at luncheon by Professor E. A.

Allcut, Associate Professor of Mechan-

ical Engineering of the University of

Toronto and met the leading engineers

on the staff of the University. Later

Mr. Pendred paid a visit of inspection

to the plants of the Ontario Hydro-

Electric Power Commission at Niag-

Mr. Pendred, who is one of the out-

standing British engineers to-day, fol-

lowing training received at several

technical schools, practiced in Bel-

gium and France and later returned to the staff of Sir W. G. Armstrong

Whitworth & Co., Ltd. where he

served in the ordinance department

and later on the personal staff of Mr.

Saxton Noble. In 1896 a position on

the editorial staff of The Engineer

was offered him and for three years

he was trained in editorial work by

his father, Vaughan Pendred, whom

Mr. Pendred besides being president

he succeeded as editor.

tain at the semi-centennial of the American Society of Mechanical En-

ance to this country.

More than \$200,000,000 was

on power construction.

ufacture. Since 1900 the number of spindles in the South has more than erals and chemicals the South has tripled, giving this region supremacy made extensive advances since the beover the highly developed textile in- ginning of the century. Coal producdustry of New England. The shift tion increased from 54,500,000 tons in from North to South has been particularly pronounced in the textile industry because, on account of the inter- 4,750,000 to 6,650,000 tons in the same national depression in this industry, period; while output of petroleum inthe savings possible through the lower creased remarkably from 17,100,000 cost of Southern labor have been especially important. The Southern groups of lesser metals, too numerous states now produce 62 per cent. of the to be referred to in detail, showed a cotton goods manufactured in the similar expansion in output during the United States with an annual value first quarter of the century. of \$900,000,000. Furthermore, cotton large scale by weaving, finishing and these raw materials and in promoting dyeing, and by the manufacture of manufacture. From 1908 to 1928 the knit and silk goods. More than \$200,000,000 have been invested by the South in rayon manufacture, and in 1928 about half the United States' production of rayon came from this dis-

Backed by generous timber resources, the lumber industry and its South, which in the last year had 28 allied manufactures have developed rapidly in the South. Approximately ating capacity of the United States. half the country's annual production of board feet is derived from this region and the value of manufacturesmore than doubled since 1900-(according to the latest figures available) amounted in 1927 to \$555,700,000. Furniture manufacture, one of the principal woodworking industries, has omical source of power that pipelines increased eight-fold in value since the beginning of the century to a present total of \$145,800,000 annually.

Mention has already been made of Western cities, as well as to the leadthe extensive resources which make ing industrial centers of the South. the Southern states one of the greatest mineral producing districts of the world. The aggregate value of pro- this remarkable expansion of power duction from this area rose from \$130,- supply. Applications represented to the 000,000 in 1900 to \$1,840,000,000 in Federal Power Commission, and con-1928, the latter figure representing struction already authorized, call for more than a third of the country's to- more than 3,600,000 additional horsetal for that year. In 1928 this section accounted for 63 per cent. of the coun- this amount should be required in the try's petroleum, or 43 per cent. of the next decade. Public utility programs world's output; about one-half of the in the sixteen Southern states conlead, zinc, mica, clay and feldspar, and template an expenditure of over three

of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers is also president for the second time of the Newcomen Society for the study of the history of engin-In practically all categories of mineering and technology. He is a pastpresident of the Institution of Engineers-in-Charge, an honorary member of the Junior Institution of Engineers. and a member of the Iron and Steel 1900 to 243,190,000 tons in 1928; ex- Institute. traction of iron ore expanded from

Textile Manual

TEXTILE manufacturing and allied converting and garment trades barrels to 574,400,000 barrels. Other constitute the largest employers of industrial workers in Canada, with a combined capitalization of nearly \$400,000,000, and nearly 2,000 separate Cheap and abundant power has been manufacturing establishments. The spinning is being supplemented on a an important factor in developing progress and developments of these industries during 1929 are reviewed in the 1930 Edition of the Manual of capacity of Southern waterpower inthe Textile Industry of Canada, which creased from almost 1,000,000 horsehas just been issued by the Canadian power to almost 3,000,000 horsepower. Textile Publishing Company, Ltd. It For each of the three years preceding will be a surprise, and rather a dis-1928, one-half of the gain made in inconcerting one to many Canadians to stalled hydro-electric plant capacity learn that about fifty per cent. of the for the entire country took place in the textiles consumed in Canada are imported. Interviews with leading exper cent. of the hydro-electric generecutives of textile mills place the lion's share of the responsibility for In addition to this source of power this state of things, on the lack of are the coal and petroleum supplies adequate tariff protection. recorded above, and the natural gas

The Manual has a number of highly informative articles, the most interesting of which, to the non-technical reader, are "Textile Manufacturing in Canada", by E. S. Bates, "Progress of Textile Research in Canada", by A. R. R. Jones, and "Development of Wool Production in Canada", by W

INVESTMENTS

Federal and Provincial Government and Municipal Security Offerings will be submitted on request

Public Utility

Maturity Price Yield Yield 1953 94.50 5.40% Canada Northern Power Corp....5% Canadian Pacific Railway......5% 1954 102.00 4.87% British Columbia Power Corp. . . . 51/2% . 1960 Market 5.50% Manitoba Power Co. Limited ... 5½% 1951 101.50 5.40% Northwestern Utilities, Limited. 7% 1938 105.00 6.25% Northwestern Power Co. Limited 6% 1960 100.00 6.00% Convertible at any time up to January 2nd, 1945, into Common Shares of Winnipes Electric Company.

Industrial

Dryden Paper Company......6% 99.00 6.08% McColl-Frontenac Oil Co., Ltd., 6% 1948
Convertible on or before October 1st, 1934, on basis of ten (
Queen's Hotel Company 1948 99.00 6.08% 100.00 6.00% 1947 99.00 6.10%

Preferred Stocks

Foreign Power Securities Corp. 6% Pref. 90.00 6.66% Eastern Dairies Limited.......7% Pref. 100.00 7.00% Power Corporation of Canada...6% Pref. 100.00 6.00%

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY

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E. J. SWIFT,

Toronto 2, March 26th, 1930



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CANADIAN Investors Corporation stood the crucial test of the great stock market panic of last autumn and emerged in sound financial condition. It profited by the liquid condition in which it found itself then, and the present rising securities market is adding daily to the value of its holdings.

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Progress

THE favorable progress which has taken place in Canadian mining during the past year, as indicated in provincial government reports and in the annual statements of the various companies, is reviewed in our

Companies discussed at length include International Nickel, Noranda, Hollinger and Consolidated Mining &

Name.

New Issue.

\$1,514,600 City of Saskatoon, Sask. 5% Bonds

Dated May 1st. 1930.

Maturing as listed below.

Principal and semi-annual interest payable in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Vancouver or Saskatoon.

A Sinking Fund is provided, which will retire these bonds at maturity. Denominations: \$1,000 and \$500

Registerable as to principal.

Legal Opinion of Messrs. Long & Daly.

The City of Saskatoon is the chief city in the northern half of the Province of Saskatchewan. It is the centre of the most important grain growing areas in the Province, and having excellent transportation facilities, is a distributing point and wholesale centre for a large territory. In Saskatoon are located the Provincial University, Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. The City has had a healthy growth in population from 25,743 in 1921 to 31,234 in 1926 and 45,000 (estimated) at present. The debenture debt less Sinking Funds on hand is well within proper limits at \$190 per capita and the net debt is only \$89 per capita.

Due May 1st, 1940 — \$423,200. @ 99.50 and interest, yielding 5.06%

Due May 1st, 1945 — \$495,400. @ 99.50 and interest, yielding 5.05%

Due May 1st, 1950 — \$163,100. @ 99.75 and interest, yielding 5.03% Due May 1st, 1960 — \$432,900. @ 99.75 and interest, yielding 5.02%

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An Attractive Investment Opportunity

COMPANY- National Brick Company of Laprairie Limited. ISSUE-

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6% First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds, due 1949.

ASSETS-

Net tangible assets amount to \$2,818 for each \$1,000 bond.

EARNINGS-

Available for interest on this issue for past six years have averaged 2.92 times requirements and for last year were 3.26 times.

PROSPECTS—

HISTORY and Established in 1892, now the largest manufacturer of bricks in Canada. Construction in Montreal and vicinity shows a marked upward trend. February, 1930, building permits were double those of 1929.

> The recent strong demand for high grade bonds and the consequent increase in prices make this issue particularly desirable.

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